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U.S. GROUPS' 'TWO CHINAS' STAND REBUTTED

OW112004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried a commentary refuting a recent joint statement by U.S. conservative organizations preaching their "two Chinas" policy. The commentary, titled "The Wheel of History Must Not Be Turned Back," reads in full:

The representatives of 28 U.S. conservative organizations issued a joint statement on U.S.-China relations and held a press conference at a U.S. Congress hall in Washington on July 8. The joint statement and speeches made by some of the representatives at the press conference openly preached their "two Chinas" policy, voicing opposition to the "renunciation" and "sell-out" of the so-called Republic of China (Taiwan). They asked the U.S. Government to stick to the "Taiwan Relations Act" and to go on selling sophisticated weapons to Taiwan. The statement also launched vicious attacks on the People's Republic of China.

This adverse anti-China current in Washington has surprised nobody. During a recent period, particularly around the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a number of ultra-conservatives in the United States went hither and thither in an arrogant manner and took one step after another in a desperate attempt to destroy the foundation of the existing Sino-U.S. relations completely. The antics of these forces ranged from Senator Barry Goldwater's visit to Taiwan to the voiced demand of 41 U.S. senators headed by S.I. Hayakawa that the U.S. Government sell F-5E fighters to Taiwan immediately, from a message to President Ronald Reagan sent by 14 conservative organizations urging him not to abandon his "old friends" to a demand for the resolute implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act" voiced by some pro-Taiwan elements at meetings with officials of the Reagan administration. Few and limited in influence, these people represent neither the great majority of the American people nor the mainstreams of the Republican and Democratic parties, but they are stirring up trouble with all their might. Their minds crammed with the prejudices of the 1950's, they are devoid of an elementary knowledge about international affairs. Forgetting all about the historical fact that the "Cairo Declaration" signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt stipulates unequivocally that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands should be returned to China, they have gone so far as to declare that the circumstances attending China and its Taiwan Province are just like those attending Korea or Germany. They have clung desperately to their "old friends" in Taiwan to the extent of abandoning their grand old President Roosevelt.

It is easily seen that the long-term and fundamental goal of these conservative die-hards is to create "two Chinas" and keep Taiwan under the control and aegis of the United States in a vain attempt to continue the division of China indefinitely. To achieve this goal, they have made no scruples about destroying completely the Sino-American relations fostered through long years of efforts by the people and governments of the two countries. They have totally repudiated the China policy unanimously followed by the four administrations under the Republican or Democratic parties since President Nixon took office and tried their utmost to tear to shreds the "Shanghai Communiqué" and the joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, so as to change the Sino-American relationship back to one of hostility as in the 1950's.

Their immediate goal is to spare no efforts to instigate the American Government to continue selling Taiwan arms which, they said, would be "a deterrent to China"; in the meantime, they want to undermine the talks now being held between China and the United States on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In a word, they seem to be unhappy with anything less than ending the Sino-American relations, whose development has become a thorn in their side.

However, their viewpoints not only run counter to the fundamental interests of the American people, but also are harmful to the interests of peace and security in the world, the United States included. For all the uproar and clamors they have made to demonstrate their existence, they find few supporters among the American public. Any one who treasures the Sino-American relations should be on guard and not be trapped by the disturbance.

Following the collapse of a dynasty, there were always a number of survivors, old and young, of the bygone dynasty who dreamt of a comeback. Douglas MacArthur's idea of an "unsinkable aircraft-carrier" and the Dulles doctrine of nonrecognition of China have long been repudiated by history, but a number of people in the United States are still haunted by this idea and doctrine and are bent on trying to reverse the wheel of history. What they are dreaming of is the overlordship which the United States enjoyed in China more than 30 years ago when it provided Chiang Kai-shek with money and arms to fight a civil war. However, such fond dreams have long been dashed to pieces by the Chinese people. The People's Republic of China has stood like a giant in the east for 33 years. It is simply preposterous that these Americans refuse to open their eyes to the reality of the world and still cherish the fond dream of carving up China. We advise these old-liners to take a dose of sobriety to sober up and return to the reality.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE IN PRC AFFAIRS

OW102002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Commentary: Ill Wind of Diehards in United States" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 9 (XINHUA) -- A number of diehards in the United States have recently fanned up an ill wind of persisting in interference in the internal affairs of China.

They openly asked the U.S. Government to adhere to the stance of "two Chinas" and feverishly incited the continued supply of weapons to Taiwan to oppose the sole legitimate government of the People's Republic of China which has long been recognized by the U.S. Government. They made reports, wrote articles and letters, and interviewed reporters, giving people the impression that they would not stop until the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were broken off.

A number of representatives from U.S. conservative organizations yesterday held a press conference at a hall of the U.S. Congress, which is rare in U.S. history. A joint statement read out at the press conference openly called China's Taiwan Province "The Republic of China" and requested the U.S. Government not to "pay any attention to Peking's one China policy." It voiced opposition to "Red China" and support for "free China." It opposed the Shanghai Communique and any change by the U.S. Government of its policy of long-term supply of weapons to Taiwan. An end to the arms sales to Taiwan would mean desertion of "old friends" and sell-out of Taiwan, it stated.

The press conference was sponsored by Gary Jarmin, national director of the American Council for a Free Asia, with over a dozen of representatives from other conservative organizations standing at the back row. They seemed to be trying to build up a certain momentum. On July 2, 14 organizations, which are actually made up by the same persons, sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan, asking him "not to abandon the Republic of China." Still earlier, Republican Senator Barry Morris Goldwater went to Taiwan last June to promote goodwill with what he called "the Republic of China". When he was back from Taiwan, he went on a canvassing tour to persuade the government to continue to sell arms to Taiwan. He insisted that the amount could only increase and not decrease.

However, these conservative organizations and their representatives are small in number and their supporters are not many. On the other hand, a great number of people in the United States despise them. Only a small number of people attended the press conference. There was nothing new in their assertions, which were full of confusions and in violation of the norms of international relations and none of which held water.

When this correspondent asked the chairman of the press conference if he knew that all countries including four U.S. administrations recognize there is only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan is part of China, the gentleman expressed his consent. Then, this correspondent asked him if the United States is interfering in China's internal affairs by continuing to sell arms to Taiwan. He replied that could not be counted as interference because Beijing does not "exercise sovereignty" over Taiwan. The obstinate division of China's integral state sovereignty into Beijing's sovereignty and Taiwan's sovereignty is in essence a reproduction of "two Chinas". His reply was a self-contradictory quibble. With no justifications to support their argument, these leahards resorted to that "Taiwan Relations Act" which is in violation of the principles concerning the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. It seems as if U.S. laws have force all over the world. In their eyes, there is no sovereignty of other countries but only U.S. hegemonism.

Retired Admiral Mark Hill was frank to say that the United States must possess bases abroad so as to "control sea routes." Without certain military bases in Southeast Asia, he said, the United States would not have held out in the Vietnam war. "The same thing would be true with Taiwan in a similar situation," he added. So, the real objective of these people is to control and occupy Taiwan and continue to make it an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

It is by no means accidental that this adverse current against China appeared at the time when the U.S. and Chinese Governments are negotiating the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, an issue which means an interference in the internal affairs of China by the United States. First, these conservative organizations have been nursing a grievance against the developing Sino-American relations. They attempt to exploit the opportunity when top officials of the U.S. State Department are changing hands to advocate their anti-China doctrine, so as to worsen the Sino-American relations.

Second, they want to take advantage of the mid-term congressional elections in autumn to openly exert pressure on President Reagan. They threatened that if President Reagan makes a decision which does not conform with their requests, they will bring into a split the "conservative coalition" formed in the last general elections to help Reagan win the election.

Third, they declared that they do not care [about] the downgrading of the bilateral relations, claiming that a break in the Sino-American relations will benefit the United States. They even said that if the relations did deteriorate because of the U.S. stubbornness on the arms sales to Taiwan, "we see no harm in this outcome." On the contrary, it will "help to restore a more realistic and balanced China policy," they added.

It seems that they have seized on the change and raised a hubbub to exert pressure on the government in a bid to shatter the on-going negotiations on the arms sales issue between Beijing and Washington, thus bringing U.S.-China ties into retrogression.

In a joint communique, the representatives of these conservative organizations said haughtily that they would never accept the policy of "abandoning Taiwan." If someone would think that their attitude can be "mollified," he is "living in fantasyland." In fact, it is these ultra-rightists cherishing the memory of their "gunboat" policy, who are actually living in fantasyland. They can never represent the majority of the American people. But their dangerous proposal may possibly do great harm to the American people. This is a point worthy of people's vigilance.

U.S. AMITY GROUP OPPOSES ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW101333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 9 (XINHUA) -- The Midwest region of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) has called on the U.S. Government "to reaffirm its commitment to the advancement of U.S.-China relations" based on the principles laid down in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

At the Midwest regional conference of the USCPFA held in Detroit, Michigan, on June 6, a resolution on U.S.-China relations was adopted, which stresses that "the only way for Sino-American relations to advance and not regress is by the cessation of U.S. arms sales to China's province of Taiwan." "We also recognize that the reunification of China is an internal affair of the Chinese nation," it adds.

The resolution pledges "to work towards presenting to the American people a clear understanding of the issues involved in the continued developments of U.S.-China relations."

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO VIEWS HAIG'S RESIGNATION

HK090921 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 4

["News Analysis" by Yang Wenke [2799 2429 4430]: "Why Haig, the White House's Great Housekeeper, Resigned"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 June, in the press room of the White House, U.S. President Reagan kept a straight face and announced in a TV speech consisting of merely 200 words: Haig has resigned as the secretary of state and the post will be taken over by George Shultz, a former treasury secretary of the Nixon administration.

People might feel puzzled and ask: Why did this favorite housekeeper of the White House suddenly resign?

In less than 2 hours after Reagan announced that he had accepted this unexpected resignation, Haig met the press in the assembly hall of the State Department. He read a letter allegedly presented to the President at a certain hour of the same day. In this letter, Haig explained the reasons for his resignation: In these few months, he had clearly seen that foreign policy jointly formulated by Reagan and himself was deviating from its original orientation. Therefore, he could not but resign.

The dispute between Haig and the White House was longstanding. According to initial analyses made by foreign news agencies on Haig's resignation, Haig and White House staff members and other members of the Reagan administration repeatedly plotted against each other and this led to Haig's resignation. He frequently quarreled with Defense Secretary Weinberger, particularly on the present problems of the Middle East. Very often Weinberger adopted an uncompromising stand toward Israel. However, Haig maintained that Israel was a "strategic asset" and that it should not be excessively criticized. Haig also held that the United States should build closer relations with Europe and that Reagan's recent decision to place an embargo on U.S. facilities for building a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe would sabotage U.S.-West European relations. Reagan made the above-quoted decision when Haig was not in Washington. William Clarke, a close friend of Weinberger and Reagan and national security advisor, supported Reagan in making such a decision.

During the early period after Haig took office in the Reagan administration, his work style of seeking the limelight was conspicuous. This frequently offended White House staff members. At the time when Haig was concentrating his efforts on coping with guerrillas in El Salvador, other White House staff members hoped that the focus of public attention would be concentrated on economic problems.

Reagan was shot on 30 March last year. Not long after that, Haig delivered an emotionally stirring TV speech in the White House press release room. He said in a quivering voice: "I am now in charge in the White House...." He was severely criticized because of this.

On 2 April of this year, the Malvinas Islands crisis occurred and Haig carried out his shuttle diplomacy between London and Buenos Aires without any success. He made cynical remarks in his office that he had become an "agent" in an administration led by a President without any diplomatic experience. In addition, he liked to be in the limelight everywhere, used strange wording and pursued a work style characterized by exaggeration. All this quickly turned him into a controversial figure.

In a word, Haig's resignation was a result of the internal bickering and rivalries of the Reagan ruling clique.

U.S. GROUP'S CRITICISM OF TEXTILE QUOTAS CITED

OW110922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) -- Report from Washington: The U.S. Retailers and Importers Textile Consultative Committee at a meeting in Washington in late June criticized the U.S. Government's violation of the U.S.-China textile agreement and demanded that the U.S. Government lift the restriction on imports of Chinese textiles.

It is reported that the U.S. Government recently decided to impose import quotas on women's sportswear, men's, women's and children's garments, various kinds of long and short pants and other cotton textile products made in China.

(Peter Handel), chairman of the textile and garment branch of the U.S. Exporters and Importers Association, in a letter to the U.S. Government last month pointed out that, as stipulated by the U.S.-China textile agreement, only when the market is or may be undermined will extra quotas be imposed. However, the U.S. Government has imposed restrictions on Chinese textiles without the needed material proof showing whether the domestic market may be hurt. This is intended as a "strategic show of force" before negotiating with China on the extension of the U.S.-China textile agreement.

JI PENGFEI MEETS, FETES DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

OW091320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and state councillor, met and feted this evening Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-director of the International Department of the party Central Committee, and his party. They had a cordial talk.

Also present were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

MORE ACTIVITIES MARK PRC-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

DPRK Envoy's Banquet

OW101528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on occasion of the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Among the guests was Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su was the first to speak at the banquet. He said in the past 21 years since the signing of the friendship treaty, the peoples of Korea and China have steadily strengthened and expanded their friendship and cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields, greatly promoting the revolution and construction of the two countries, he said.

Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said, in the past 21 years, the Chinese and Korean Governments and their peoples have made concerted efforts to perform their obligations, thus achieving deep and all-round development of their cooperation and friendship.

Also attending the banquet were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of other departments concerned, including Lu Zhixian, Ma Qingxiong, Deng Gang and Hou Tong.

Pyongyang Embassy Reception

OW091702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (XINHUA) -- He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, gave a reception in the embassy here this evening to mark the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Among the Korean guests present were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech, He Zhangming said that the conclusion of the Sino-Korean treaty "has further consolidated the great friendship cultivated in blood by the Chinese and Korean people during their common revolutionary struggle in the past. The fraternal militant alliance between China and Korea is not only a guarantee for the security of our two countries but also plays a positive role in safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Ho Tam said that in the past 21 years since the conclusion of the treaty "the Korean and Chinese people have strengthened their traditional friendship and unity and increased their ties of cooperation and mutual assistance in various fields. This has helped promote revolution and construction in both countries."

He said that in the present situation, "deeper militant friendship and closer unity between the parties, governments and people of the two countries constitutes an important guarantee against the danger of war and for the defence of peace and security in Asia."

DPRK Press Comment Noted

OW110840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an article today marked the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The article said that the treaty embodies the determination of the two peoples in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause.

It stressed that the blood-cemented militant friendship between Korea and China has been tested by storms in the past and is unbreakable.

MINJU CHOSON in an article celebrating the anniversary today said whatever storms may occur, the two peoples of Korea and China will fight shoulder to shoulder.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT BANQUET FOR KWP DELEGATION

SK110350 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, at the invitation of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, the eight-member KWP delegation from the DPRK's Chagang Province, with its head (Kang Yong-san), secretary of the Chagang Provincial KWP Committee, and its deputy head Choe Yong-chol, responsible secretary of the Chunggang County KWP Committee, arrived in Changchun by train this morning. Welcoming the delegation at the Changchun Municipal Railway Station were Song Jiehan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade (Li Yiping), secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible persons from the provincial and municipal foreign affairs offices.

The Chagang Provincial KWP delegation entered our province through the border city of Jian on 9 July. (Zhao Zhongli), director of the provincial foreign affairs office, made a special trip to Jian to greet the delegation and returned to Changchun. This evening, the provincial CCP committee gave a banquet to honor the delegation with the participation of leading comrades from the provincial and municipal CCP committees, including Qiang Xiaochu, Song Jiehan and (Li Yiping). Before the banquet, leading comrades from the provincial and municipal party and government organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Song Jiehan and (Li Yiping), received the delegation at Nanhu Guest House. At the reception, guests and hosts warmly held cordial talks.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SRV PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

OWO91358 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] A spokesman of the Information Department of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement on the Vietnamese authorities' so-called pledge to withdraw part of their troops from Kampuchea. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1525 GMT on 9 July carries a report on this statement which adds the following sentence: "He pointed out that the announcement made by the Vietnamese authorities on 'partial withdrawal of their troops' is a trick played by them to deceive people."]

The statement points out: The Vietnamese authorities asserted on 7 July that they would conditionally withdraw part of their troops from Kampuchea. This is obviously a trick played by them to deceive people at a time when the Kampuchean people have united to make new progress in their struggle against Vietnam. In so doing, the Vietnamese authorities are attempting to avoid implementing the relevant UN resolutions, to continue their forcible occupation of Kampuchea, to control Indochina and to later expand into Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese authorities have wantonly attacked China and Thailand and have put forward various unreasonable demands. All this is nothing but an attempt to cook up a pretext for pursuing their regional hegemonism. If the Vietnamese authorities really have the sincerity to solve the Kampuchea issue, then they should immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAMESE 'PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL'

HK110257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "'Partial Withdrawal' Is a Fraud"]

[Text] The so-called "foreign ministers conference" of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh puppets, a meeting directed by the Vietnamese authorities, announced its conclusion on 7 July. The meeting's communique declared that, beginning this month, the Vietnamese authorities would withdraw "part" of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This is a bait proffered by the Vietnamese authorities in order to accomplish the "reconciliation and peaceful coexistence with ASEAN" and "restoration of peace in Southeast Asia" that they have recently been clamoring about.

As everyone knows, there is nothing at all new about the Vietnamese authorities' so-called "partial withdrawal." Back in September 1980, at the 35th UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese authorities stated that they were "prepared to withdraw part of their forces from Kampuchea." However, this trick, which was an attempt to overturn the UN General Assembly resolution calling for troop withdrawals, was immediately seen through by the international community. Now the Vietnamese authorities have come up with a new "partial withdrawal" decision just when the Vietnamese aggressor troops' dry-season offensive in Kampuchea has encountered total defeat and the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea have signed a declaration on setting up a joint government; moreover, they have tried to use the term "beginning this month" in order to lure ASEAN into giving up its support for the democratic forces in Kampuchea and instead hold a "dialogue" with Vietnam to discuss a so-called "peaceful solution" of the Kampuchea issue. It is plain to everyone that this is a conspiracy of the Vietnamese authorities to attempt in vain to get out of their predicament at a time when the situation is getting worse and worse for them.

The Vietnamese authorities think that so long as they announce a "partial troop withdrawal" beginning this month, the ASEAN countries will be overjoyed and vie with each other to shake hands and hail them. In this way, Vietnam could be perfectly justified in permanently stationing troops in Kampuchea, the UN General Assembly resolution calling for troop withdrawal would turn into a scrap of paper, the Phnom Penh puppets could pass through the hall into the inner chamber and be recognized by the ASEAN countries, while the patriotic forces in Kampuchea would collapse of their own accord and disappear from the scene, and the Vietnamese authorities' hegemonistic rule in Indochina would be firmly consolidated. However, the ASEAN countries and the peoples of Southeast Asia are not as simple as Vietnam imagines.

It is plain to everyone that the so-called "partial troop withdrawal" beginning this month has no practical significance whatsoever. In fact, the Vietnamese aggressor army has suffered heavy casualties due to the continuous attacks by the patriotic army and people in Kampuchea, and there are also difficulties in logistics supplies, and epidemics and so on, and so portions of its forces are constantly coming into or leaving Kampuchea. Even if a part of the aggressor army is withdrawn, this would have no effect on Hanoi's control of the Phnom Penh puppets, and still less does it change the basic fact of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities' current loud clamors about withdrawing a "part" of their aggressor army from Kampuchea in order to boast of their "sincerity" in seeking a peaceful solution of the Kampuchea problem only proves that they obstinately reject the UN General Assembly resolutions, refuse to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressors troops from Kampuchea, and persist in their policy of aggression and expansion, and that their so-called wish for reconciliation and peaceful coexistence with the ASEAN states and restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is a sheer lie. The Vietnamese authorities' utterances about a "partial withdrawal" had only just come out when they were exposed and denounced by the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia. This shows that the peoples can see through their tricks.

Of course, there is nothing accidental in the move of the Vietnamese authorities to produce afresh, with a little embellishment, their rotten junk of "partial troop withdrawal." At present there is indeed an international trend to attempt to appease the aggressors and seek a compromise with the Vietnamese authorities over the Kampuchea issue. Some people hold that Vietnam's appetite is not very big, and so long as Laos and Kampuchea are given to Vietnam, it will be satisfied and proceed to live in peace. There are also people who hold that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea was carried out for reasons of its own "security," and proceed to publicly propose "giving Vietnam security guarantees." Some people hold that an Indochina under Vietnamese control could become a protective screen for Southeast Asia to guard that region from Chinese "aggression." All these are dangerous notions that can be used by the Vietnamese authorities.

The essence of the Kampuchean problem is that the Vietnamese authorities are trying to establish an Indochina federation bossed by themselves and to use this as a base for aggression and expansion and pursuit of regional hegemonism in Southeast Asia in service to the Soviet southward drive in global hegemonism. Hence, the Vietnamese authorities will certainly not stop at invading and occupying Kampuchea; instead, their desires will become insatiable and their appetite ever greater. At present there is no threat whatsoever to Vietnam's security. On the contrary, it is Vietnam that has committed aggression against its neighbors and threatened their security. The threat from China that the Vietnamese authorities have fabricated is sheer fantasy. China is a socialist country that pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. It has no ambitions whatsoever regarding Vietnam and Southeast Asia, and poses no threat to them at all. The Vietnamese authorities' fabrications are aimed at creating a pretext for their invasion of Kampuchea and also at sabotaging, for their own benefit, the friendly ties between China and the countries of Southeast Asia. Experience tells us that we must resolutely struggle against aggressors whose greed is insatiable; they regard any compromise or concession as weakness. The only way to settle the Kampuchean problem is to strictly implement the relevant UN resolutions and force the Vietnamese authorities to immediately and unconditionally withdraw their occupation troops from Kampuchea. No matter what the pretext, to sacrifice the interests of the Kampuchean people and weaken the morale and combat strength of the Kampuchean people in their present fight against the Vietnamese aggressors is to support Vietnamese aggression and Soviet expansionist strategy, and this would not only be of no assistance in rationally solving the Kampuchean problem but would also cause grave consequences for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. Every clear-headed person can understand this.

China has consistently supported the just struggle of the Vietnamese people to preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and sincerely hopes that the Kampuchea of the future will be an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned state. Proceeding from the overall situation in opposing hegemonism and preserving peace in Asia and the world, China is willing to work together with all peace-loving countries that uphold justice to pursue a fair and rational solution to the Kampuchean problem.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL ON SOLUTION OF KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW091441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) -- The recently published issue No 3 of the quarterly GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [INTERNATIONAL STUDIES] carries a contributing commentator's article entitled "The Kampuchea Issue Must Be Correctly Solved," excerpts of which follow:

While forcibly occupying Kampuchean territory and slaughtering the patriotic Kampuchean people, Vietnam has redoubled its efforts in resorting to political and propaganda tactics to stir up a trend of appeasement in order to extricate itself from its predicament and finally achieve its purpose of conquering Kampuchea. Meanwhile, the views and actions of some countries and people on the Kampuchea issue have for some time given Vietnam an opportunity that can be exploited to its advantage.

The Vietnamese armed aggression against Kampuchea constitutes a grave act in violation of international law. An illegal act cannot produce any legal results -- this is a basic principle of international law as well as all other laws. Negation of this principle is a negation of law itself. If this principle were allowed to be willfully violated, there would be no justice or order to speak of in the international community.

To force the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw from the Kampuchean territory it has forcibly occupied and to overthrow the Kampuchean puppet regime propped up by them depends mainly on the victorious development of the armed struggle against Vietnam in Kampuchea. In this situation, all countries that stand against aggression are obliged to render powerful assistance to the Kampuchean patriotic forces, or at least should not do anything to weaken these forces.

Although the Democratic Kampuchean Government has in the past made some errors in domestic policy, it has adopted measures to correct them. For the past 3 years or more, it has persisted in its struggle under extremely difficult conditions and has achieved many combat successes. This shows that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is gaining growing support from the Kampuchean people. The reason why other countries are giving assistance to Democratic Kampuchea is that without such a force fighting against the outside aggressors, Vietnam might well have annexed Kampuchea by now. Obviously, as long as one proceeds from the overall situation of the struggle against aggression, it will be easy to understand the importance and necessity of giving assistance to the various groups of Kampuchean patriotic forces, including Democratic Kampuchea.

Internationally, some people consider it feasible to take a "flexible" attitude toward Vietnam and give it some assistance to enable it to "have another choice than to depend on the Soviet Union," thus "luring Vietnam into freeing itself from Soviet influence" and "not driving Vietnam to the wall and to complete dependence on the Soviet Union."

If the Vietnamese authorities should, as certain persons have hoped, gradually dissociate themselves from their dependence on the Soviet Union, that would certainly be a good thing. But how can this be achieved? It can be done only by exerting further pressures on Vietnam, by adding more difficulties to it from all sides so that it will ultimately find profitless its pursuit of regional hegemonism by relying on the Soviet Union and only find itself involved in worsened internal crises and subjected to increased Soviet control. Only then will Vietnam begin to consider whether or not it should change its course.

On the contrary, if Vietnam is treated "more moderately," and if pressures on it are relieved and its difficulties are lessened, it would feel it can carry on as usual and gain advantages from both sides, and therefore never change its course. It also should be pointed out that to compromise with the Vietnamese aggressors would mean helping them to maintain at least part of the "fruits" of aggression, that is, to allow the aggressors to benefit from their pursuit of regional hegemonism with Soviet backing. This would throw Vietnam further into the lap of the Soviet Union.

The situation of the anti-aggression struggle on the Kampuchean battlefield is now good. As long as all groups of the Kampuchean patriotic forces strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, as long as the international community continues to uphold the norms of international relations and exert greater pressure on the aggressor to increase his difficulties, then it will be eventually possible to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and to correctly solve the Kampuchea issue.

SIHANOUK PROCLAMATION ON FORMATION OF CGDK

OW111220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has proclaimed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] at a site inside Kampuchea, according to a broadcast by radio Democratic Kampuchea monitored here today.

Proclamation
of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
President of Democratic Kampuchea
(July 9, 1982)

Today, at this historical site, I have the distinguished honor to proclaim the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is constituted in conformity with the declaration I signed in Kuala Lumpur on June 22, 1982, with His Excellency Mr. Son Sann, and His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan.

The main composition of this coalition government (inner Cabinet) is already known, namely:

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

His Excellency Mr. Son Sann, prime minister

The four coordination committees subordinated to the inner Cabinet have just been constituted with the following composition:

1. Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy

- Mr. Ieng Sary
- Mr. Buor Hell [name as received]
- Mr. Boun Say

2. Coordination Committee for Defense

- Mr. In Tam
- Mr. Im Chhoodeth [as received]
- Mr. Son Sen

3. Coordination Committee for Culture and Education

- Mr. Chhoy Vy [as received]
- Mr. Chak Saroeun
- Mr. Thuch Rinn [as received]

4. Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs

- Dr. Thuounn Thoeun
- Dr. Bou Kheng
- Prince Norodom Chakrapong [as received]

The objectives to be attained by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are well determined in the declaration of June 22, 1982:

1. To mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country.
2. To bring about the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

Soon after the withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation armed forces from Kampuchea, the entire people of Kampuchea shall be able to exercise fully their rights to self-determination through general and free elections, and secret ballots, under the supervision of the United Nations organization.

In my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, I solemnly declare that our duty imposes upon us to fulfill with dignity and with determination the missions assigned to us in our national liberation struggle.

I launch an urgent and patriotic appeal to all our compatriots, wherever they are, inside the country or abroad, to join us in the struggle against the foreign occupiers.

I launch an appeal to all friendly countries and governments to bring us aid and support for the sacred cause which we defend, for the restoration of peace in Kampuchea, and for the equilibrium, the stability, and the security of this part of the world.

I express my gratitude to the Royal Government of Thailand, and to the governments of other ASEAN countries which have constantly supported and aided us in our struggle for national liberation, and all my gratitude equally goes to all our friends the world over who have granted us aid and support in our heavy and noble task.

SIHANOUK INSPECTS DK'S PHNUM MALAI AREA

OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Feature: Samdech Sihanouk Inspects Liberated Area of Democratic Kampuchea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpt] Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, July 9 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu) -- At noontime of July 8, just after a shower was over, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, appeared at the bridge leading into Phum Thmei village in the Phnum Malai liberated area.

At this moment, Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, who had been awaiting his arrival, trotted forward and greeted him with an embrace in the middle of the bridge. Then Sihanouk hugged Ieng Sary, Son Sen and others.

"We haven't seen each other since 1979. More than three years have passed; what a tremendous change!" said Sihanouk to Son Sen. With these words, the quiet place buried deep in forests and mountains became suddenly enlivened.

President Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honor of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in the accompaniment of Khieu Samphan and to the strains of a drum band.

With open arms he smiled all the way at the welcoming crowd who flanked the trail in their holiday best. At one point or another, he shook hands with and embraced an old acquaintance whom he picked out among the welcomers. Madame Sihanouk, Monique, lifted a little child into her arms and kissed him.

There were some 2,000 people lining the trail leading to the thatched bamboo guest house breezy with banana fragrance from nearby wet groves. Pointing to the scene, Vice-President Khieu Samphan told this correspondent: "Samdech Sihanouk is back in his capacity as the newly elected president of the state of Democratic Kampuchea. This is the symbol of the great unity of the Kampuchean nation in their resistance war against Vietnam."

Inside the guest house, President Sihanouk told reporters: "I am back on the soil of my motherland again to join my compatriots. I'm deeply impressed by their stable life here and their spiritedness, and I am moved by the big welcome they gave me today. I'm glad to see that there are many children in the villages. This indicates that the future of our country is promising and the Kampuchean nation can never be eliminated." Hearing this remark, the room was ringing with approving laughs and applause.

Sihanouk went on to say that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea is a disciplined force which is in a good position to combat. They are fighting "in a spirit of bravery which defies sacrifices." He added: "I am convinced that we are able to eliminate colonialism in Kampuchea and rebuild our country into a neutral, peace-loving and independent one."

Then followed two hours of political talks. When the meeting was over, the restful atmosphere became animated again. The "anti-Vietnam art troupe" played music for the ensuing banquet given by Khieu Samphan in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party. And this was followed by national dances "staged" on the yard before the dining shack. In one of the items, the dancers formed a design resembling the Angkor Wat, apparently to the delight of Sihanouk. He exclaimed in joy, "this is our Angkor Wat. This is real national dance."

At the end of the performance, Sihanouk had this to say: "Our country will have a bright future if it has a strong and powerful army, carries out the economic work well, and develops a national culture."

Hern, a 24-year-old soldier, said: "The visit by Samdech Sihanouk implies that we have now a national organization for joint fighting against Vietnam. I am sure we will be in a much better position to defeat Vietnam, as long as all of us persevere in the anti-Vietnamese struggle."

ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS REPLY LETTER TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

OWO91524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated yesterday in a reply letter to Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, support the just struggle waged by the Palestinian and other Arab people against Israeli expansionism."

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that with the connivance and blessing of the United States, the Begin authorities of Israel did not hesitate to use Israeli youth as cannon fodder to launch an inhuman aggressive war in disregard of the principles of international law. The Chinese Government and people are greatly incensed at and strongly condemn Israel's savage aggression and express deep admiration for the bravery shown by the Palestinian guerrillas and people in their resistance against aggressors under the leadership of the PLO.

Zhao Ziyang said in the letter: "You are not isolated in the struggle and the cause you are fighting for is just. You have made tremendous sacrifice. However, we are fully confident that so long as you uphold principles, persist in the struggle, strengthen unity, pursue correct military and political policies and tactics and win the sympathy and support of the people all over the world, you will surely overcome difficulties, defeat the ferocious enemy and finally obtain the holy rights of the Palestinian people."

Premier Zhao said: "The Chinese Government has always held that an all-round and just solution to the Middle East issue can be achieved only on the basis of restoring the Palestinian national rights and respecting the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries. It will make unremitting efforts in accordance with its consistent principled stand and, together with governments upholding justice and cherishing peace, to check the Israeli aggression and support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle."

In a letter to the Chinese premier, 'Arafat gave an account of the grave situation arising from the Israeli invasion and the besieging of Beirut and thanked the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people for their vigorous support for the resistance to the Israeli aggression put up by the Palestinian army and people.

In the past month, he pointed out, Israel has used the most sophisticated destructive weapons of the ground, naval and air forces supplied by U.S. imperialism to launch a despicable aggression against Lebanon and declared that it would destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israeli aggressors have inflicted heavy losses upon the life and property of the Lebanese and the Palestinian people, he added.

'Arafat said in face of Israel's superiority in troops and new types of weapons and equipment, the Palestinian fighters have fought bravely, mauling enemy troops heavily. They have enabled the whole world to see that the Palestinian cause is just, the fighters are brave and the people of Lebanon and Palestine are persisting in their struggle in defence of freedom and independence.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SUPERPOWERS' RIVALRY IN MIDEAST

HKO91322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "The Grassland Suffers Disaster"]

[Text] Under the wanton and indiscriminate bombardment by the Israeli invading troops, Lebanon has become the testing ground for the two superpowers' new-model weapons.

In the sky, the American-made F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers have already had several skirmishes with the Soviet-made MIG-23 jet fighters. On the ground, the American-made M-60 tanks have repeatedly engaged in fighting against the Soviet-made T-72 tanks. As reported, Moscow has so far appeared to be inferior to its rival in this "dual meet" between the American and the Soviet new-model weapons. Washington just felt so complacent that it even "highly appreciated" Lebanon's being "the test ground for American weapons." As Moscow did not want to be outdone, it immediately sent a large and comprehensive military delegation, consisting of various types of military specialists and headed by the deputy commander of the air defense forces, to the spot to carry out inspection and investigation, so as to determine countermeasures to deal with the American-made new-model weapons. Therefore, the meaning of this performance competition of new-model weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union to the peace of the Middle East and even the whole world seems self-evident.

The grassland always suffers disaster when the elephants fight against each other. Similarly, the Third World countries always suffer first when the two superpowers combat for hegemony. Kampuchea and Afghanistan are good illustrations, and now Lebanon is another. All the Third World countries must unite to stop the superpowers from making them testing grounds for new-model weapons.

U.S. OFFICIAL LEAVES SYRIA AFTER TALKS ON PLO

OW110721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, July 10 (XINHUA) -- Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs and assistant to U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, left here for Beirut this afternoon after talks with Syrian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister al-Halim Khaddam on the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

According to informed sources here, Khaddam told Draper that the main issue in Lebanon was not the evacuation of Palestinian fighters but the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Syria refused to take in the PLO fighters who will withdraw from besieged west Beirut. An official spokesman said yesterday: "Under the present circumstance, there is no place in Syria for the Palestinian fighters who intend to withdraw from Beirut."

AGREEMENT ON PLO WITHDRAWAL 'TO BE FINALIZED'

OW100944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Agreement on PLO Withdrawal From Beirut To Be Finalized" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, July 9 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the withdrawal of the Palestinian Armed Forces from Beirut could be finalized within 24 hours, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Political Department Faruq Qaddumi told newsmen here today.

Qaddumi said that the PLO had decided to withdraw from Beirut in order to avoid destruction of the Lebanese capital and an expected massacre of civilians by the invading Israeli forces. Meanwhile, he stressed that the Palestinian Armed Forces now stationed in west Beirut should be allowed to leave by road to Syria with all their weapons. A United Nations force should be deployed in Beirut to cover the Palestinian withdrawal, he added.

Qaddumi is visiting London as a member of the Arab League delegation. In his talks with British Foreign Minister of state Douglas Hurd yesterday, Qaddumi said that the PLO had envisaged a five-stage withdrawal process: the maintenance of a ceasefire, disengagement of forces, deployment of an international peace-keeping force, an Israeli withdrawal to between five and seven kilometers (three to four miles) outside Beirut, and withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut. He said that 70 percent of a package agreement was completed. The unresolved problems were: whether or not the Palestinian forces are allowed to bring with them heavy weapons when they withdraw, the composition of the international peace-keeping force and the establishment of the PLO political and information institutes in Lebanon. The PLO would like to see that some non-aligned, European, Arab and Islamic countries take part in the proposed international peace-keeping force. He pointed out that an agreement on PLO withdrawal could be applied only to the Beirut area rather than other areas in Lebanon.

EGYPT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN CAUSE

OW111908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Nairobi, July 11 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestinian cause and Arab solidarity. In an interview with the SUNDAY NATION of Kenya published today, Ghali said: "The relation between Egypt and Palestinians has always been significant and during the last five years there has been a bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cairo. We have in Cairo 17,000 Palestinian students and many Palestinians living in Egypt."

"Maybe we have disagreed with certain Arab 'rejectionist' countries about the methodology we have adopted to obtain the realization of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, but we have the same aim to help the Palestinian people exercise their rights to self-determination," he said. Referring to Egypt's draft resolution to the U.N. Security Council, he said: "Our resolution is wide-based and includes the recognition of the right to self-determination by the Palestinian people."

He stated that Egypt will not attend the forthcoming O.A.U. ministerial council meeting and the 19th O.A.U. summit in Tripoli, in view of the bilateral relations between Egypt and Libya. He said that a compromise should be found on the issue of Western Sahara. "We believe that Africa must be united and speak with one voice," he said. "Intra-African divisions and disputes must be solved inside an African framework and avoid foreign intervention," he stressed.

"We have three million Egyptian experts working in the Arab world" and "we believe that sooner or later Arab solidarity will prevail," he added.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI-SOUTH AFRICAN TIES

HK090319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Le Shan [2867 1472]: "Israel Is Stepping Up Its Military Collaboration With South Africa"]

[Text] Two years ago a pro-Israeli lobby group in the South African Parliament declared that frequent contacts between South Africa and Israel were aimed at strengthening the "strategic unity" between them.

People have noted that recently the "strategic" collaboration between Israel and South Africa has been markedly intensified.

According to JEUNE AFRIQUE published in Paris, in the four black puppet states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) created by South Africa, there have recently appeared a number of overweening and arrogant Israelis. They are nominally "technical personnel" engaged by the South African Government, but they are in fact South African military advisers sent there to take charge of organizing the security work for the "heads of state" of the four puppet states. This is just an episode in the military collaboration between the Israeli and South African authorities.

The Lebanese AL-HAWADITH reported some time ago that a few Israeli writers close to the government and the army said in a book entitled "Two Minutes Over the Sky of Baghdad" that Israel, South Africa and others had set up a combined enterprise for the production of neutron bombs, tactical atomic bombs and a kind of ground-to-ground missile. These ground-to-ground missiles are capable of hitting any target in the Arab world if they are fired from Israeli territory. At the same time, Israel and South Africa recently have also strengthened their "cooperation" in the field of conventional weapons. According to informed British sources, the Israeli military industry is undertaking the transshipment of propellants for the conventional, long-range and heavy-caliber guns produced by South Africa while the latter holds the license for manufacturing artillery shells for the Israeli Armed Forces.

It should be pointed out that the strategic collaboration between Israel and South Africa is long-standing. As far back as 1948, in the early days after the founding of Israel, South Africa dispatched to Israel a number of officers, army doctors and military experts. When Israel launched the third Middle East war in 1967 and during the fourth Middle East war in 1973, South Africa provided Israel with large amounts of military and economic aid. After this, Israeli aid to South Africa also markedly increased. The plan for intrusion into southern Angola by South African Armed Forces in 1975 was drawn up by 20 Israeli staff officers and experts. In 1976, the ringleader of the South African apartheid regime, B.J. Voster, paid a visit to Israel. Both parties signed cooperation agreements on military affairs, economy and science and technology. In 1977, in total disregard of the UN embargo placed on South Africa, Israel supplied South Africa with weapons and military technology on a large scale. Israel also dispatched a large number of military advisers and armed personnel to South Africa. At the same time, leading Israeli high-ranking military officers visited the South African capital, Pretoria, in succession.

It is common knowledge that South Africa is Israel's biggest arms customer. Israel has built 6 missile-carrying warships for South Africa and has supplied 20 Lion Cub fighter bombers. The (Ta-di-lan) [1044 6611 5696] Electronics Industry, Inc of Israel also set up a military equipment factory in South Africa. On the night of 22 September 1979 the U.S. satellite "Vela," used for detecting nuclear detonation in the atmosphere, recorded two flashes of light. It was believed to be a "sign" indicating that in the South Atlantic, to the south of the Cape of Good Hope, there was a detonation of a small atom bomb with a force equivalent to 2,500-3,000 tons of TNT. Washington's columnist Anderson said that, according to an analysis by the CIA, this detonation was a nuclear test conducted cooperatively by South Africa and Israel.

ARTICLE DESCRIBES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC REFORM

HK100936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0366]: "On Reform"]

[Text] During the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the CCP we have established the socialist public ownership of the means of production, eliminated the system of exploitation, carried out socialist construction in a planned manner and achieved unprecedentedly great development in our economic and cultural cause. However, our country's socialist political and economic systems are not perfect enough and we have undergone many setbacks in the course of the modernization of our country. The Chinese people deeply realize that in order to build up their country into a powerful, modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist one, they must carry out deep and persistent reforms in all the structures ranging from government structure to enterprise structure, and in all the systems ranging from economic system to political system, under the leadership of the CCP.

The General Law of the Reforms

The occurrence of a reform is never the outcome of the personal will of a few outstanding people. The basic premise for the success of any reform is the urgent demand for the reform in society. This is the objective condition for the success of a reform. However, history has proved that the success of a reform depends not only on objective conditions, but also on whether the leadership of the reform is strong enough and whether the policies, plans, measures and methods of the reform are suited to the objective reality. Therefore, in order for a reform to succeed, there must also be various subjective conditions.

First, in order to carry out a reform, one must rely on the strength of the state power and the reform must be carried out under strong leadership. A reform differs from all the spontaneous political movements in that it is an action initiated by the class, political party or people in power from a higher level to a lower level to change the system or tradition by the strength of the state power.

Second, a reform must proceed from reality, and, in order to carry out feasible goals, programs or schemes should be formulated. Any reform is to be carried out under its specific historical and practical conditions; even though the goal of the reform does not run counter to the trend of history, a reform may still fail if the plan of the reform itself is divorced from reality or the national conditions of the country and is the mechanical copy of a successful foreign reform. Moreover, a measure that was effective during a certain period may be completely infeasible in another period. That is why all reforms must proceed from the actual conditions. In the course of an actual reform, especially a reform that has wide involvement, the reform of a certain aspect inevitably has repercussions on other aspects of social, political and economic life. Therefore, we must make a deep study of the sources that have given rise to the malpractices in social, political and economic life and sum up historical experiences and lessons. On the basis of this study and these historical experiences and lessons and according to the goal of the reform, we will formulate the general tentative plan and the general scheme of the reform. Otherwise, the success of the reform in the specific situation will often be offset by difficulties and setbacks that could arise in other situations.

Third, in order to ensure the implementation of the program and scheme of the reform, we should carry out a series of concrete reform measures step by step in a planned manner. When we begin to carry out a reform, we should conscientiously analyze the conditions for the reform, make clear the reform measures, adopt a series of concrete measures and vigorously and soundly make efforts to successfully carry out the reform.

Fourth, we should promptly solve the problems that crop up during the reform. The reform of human society differs from experiments in natural sciences. No matter how well-conceived and perfect the scheme of reform is intended to be, many unforeseen new problems and new contradictions may crop up in the course of the reform. If we do not solve these new problems and contradictions in a timely manner, the reform will end in failure. There have been many such lessons in history.

Viewed in a historical materialist viewpoint, the success of a reform after all lies in whether it conforms to the orientation of the development of the society and whether it can promote the development of the productive force. That is why only those reforms that can finally promote the development of social productive force and economic development will succeed. However, if there is no strong leadership, feasible goal or scientific plan, measures and methods, or, if the problems that crop up during a reform cannot be promptly solved, a reform will not automatically succeed even if it conforms to the trend of history.

Reform Is the Urgent Demand of the People

The founding of the PRC and the establishment of the socialist system is the most profound political and social reform in our country's history. Because the people have taken state power into their hands and become the masters of the country and society and because the socialist public ownership of the means of production has been established, the system of exploitation of men by men has been eliminated and the principle of "from each according to his abilities and to each according to his labor" has been implemented, the establishment of the socialist system has opened up broad prospects for the prosperity of the motherland and the happiness of the people.

However, it is impossible to eliminate all the malpractices left by the old society as soon as the socialist system is established. Moreover, as the socialist cause is a completely new cause in our country, it is unavoidable that some defects will emerge and some mistakes will be committed in the leading of such a great cause. That is why since the founding of our country, despite the great results we have achieved, there have still been various malpractices in some aspects in our political, economic and social life.

Regarding our political life, we have not established a perfect system of socialist democracy. The system of the people's congresses is the basic political system of our country, but it was seriously destroyed during the decade of turmoil. The thinking style of some leaders of the party and the state was, of course, one reason, but the most important reason was in the system. Why did the "leftist" mistakes last for so many years and why were they not corrected in a timely manner? Why did such a disaster as the "Great Cultural Revolution" occur in a socialist land? Why did the broad ranks of party members and the broad masses of the people not stop the spread and development of this disaster by normal means? Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly said that the reform and perfection of the system was more basic, more stable and more long-standing in nature and was concerned to a great extent with the whole situation rather than the thinking, work style and responsibility of individuals. Under the situation of the existence of lifelong tenure of the highest leadership posts of the party and the state, the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism will be destroyed with the emergence and development of the practice of individualism. As the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" says: "Gradually building up a highly democratic socialist political system is one of the fundamental tasks of the socialist revolution." Since the founding of our country, we have failed to pay attention to this task and this became one of the important factors that gave rise to the "Great Cultural Revolution." In other aspects of our political life, because we have not set up a series of systems related to the structure and cadres of our organizations to meet the needs of the socialist modernization, our organizations have long since been overstaffed and they have long since overlapped one another in terms of responsibility and duties. As a result, there have been serious practices of shifting responsibility and the efficiency of these organizations is very low. In some areas and departments, the correct policies of the party and the government cannot be fully carried out, bureaucracy has run rampant and many problems related to the people's livelihood cannot be solved in a timely manner.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, under the guidance of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, we have carried out some initial reforms in the agricultural, industrial, financial and commercial fields and have achieved some remarkable results while conscientiously correcting the previous "leftist" mistakes and readjusting the national economy.

However, as yet we have not enough time to formulate a scientific and well-conceived general plan for the reform of the economic system and structure. We have not yet been able to effectively eliminate the large number of malpractices in the economic life of our country and our economic work has fallen very short of the demand as a result of building up a powerful modern socialist country.

In the face of various problems in the political and economic fields of our country, the carrying out of the reform has become the urgent demand of the people all over the country. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was a great turning point of profound and far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the founding of our country. This plenary session put an end to the stagnant situation of the progress of the work of the party that had emerged since October 1976, began to comprehensively and conscientiously correct the "leftist" mistakes that were committed during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and to carry out a series of partial reforms in political, economic and other fields; for example, the restoration and consolidation of democratic centralism in the leading organizations at all levels, the strengthening of collective leadership and the combating and overcoming of the practice of the arbitration of individuals. Regarding the system of the leadership of the party and the state, the practice of confusing the party with the government, replacing the government with the party, and the overcentralization of power has been corrected. Regarding the cadre system, the abolishment of the defacto lifelong tenure of leading posts has been put forward and certain principles and regulations have been formulated to prevent and correct the unhealthy practices, such as bureaucracy and privilege, among the cadres. Regarding the election system, the system of a relative majority has been adopted and the scope of direct election has been expanded to include the election of the deputies of county people's congresses. Regarding the structure of the state organs, the central level organs have begun to put an end to the phenomena of overstaffing and overlapping, reducing the excessive number of deputy posts, improving work style and raising work efficiency. Regarding the economic structure and system, the power of local governments has increased, the decision-making power of enterprises, including rural production teams, has been expanded and various forms of the production responsibility system have been established. Regarding external economic relations, the previous practice of closing the country to international exchanges has been ended and the policy of opening up to the outside world has been implemented. All these reforms have given play to the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses of people and vigorously promoted the development of the socialist modernization of our country. The achievements that have been scored in the reforms since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee show that in order to more satisfactorily eliminate the various malpractices in the political and economic fields in our country, in order to remove the obstacles to our progress and in order to further perfect the socialist political and economic systems, it is necessary to continuously forge ahead in reforms.

The Party Is Surely Able To Lead the People To Complete the Great Cause of Reform

The reforms that we have been engaged in today are diametrically different from the reforms in the countries under the rule of the exploiting classes. In a country where the exploiting class has state power, reforms, after all, serve to consolidate the rule of the exploiting class over the masses of the people, even though some of them have objectively strengthened the force of the state. Our reform today, after all, is aimed at consolidating the state power of the people and seeking happiness for the people.

In order to ensure the smooth progress and the success of the reforms, the reforms must be carried out under firm leadership. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and the party Central Committee is the top headquarters of our reforms. More than 60 years of history since the founding of the CCP has proved that the CCP has not only successfully led the Chinese people in overthrowing the three great mountains and in scoring tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction, but is surely able to lead the reforms and achieve all-round victory in the reforms.

In order to ensure the smooth progress and success in the reforms, we must proceed from our national conditions, make careful study and formulate feasible goals of the reforms and the general and specific plans, measures and methods of the reforms. Regarding the reform of the political structure and system, the new constitution will become the most important part of this reform and it will point out the orientation of the reform of the structure of the state. For example, in the future structure of the state, we will expand the power of office of the NPC Standing Committee, set up the post of the chairman of the state and the Central Military Commission, establish the responsibility system of ministers in the State Council and the limited tenure system of the top leading posts of the state, and definitely acknowledge the broad power of the masses of the people in running the state and the society. The process of formulating the new constitution can be said to be the process of carrying out the general design of the reform of the state structure. As for the reform of the political system and structure, we have yet to formulate concrete reform plans related to our legislation, judiciary, national defense, cadres, the relationships between the central and local organizations, and the relationships between the party and the government. As for the reform of the economic structure, we should also carry out the general plan of the reform. At the same time, we must carry out relevant studies and formulate the concrete reform plans related to planning statistics finance, taxation, pricing, banks, commerce, materials, foreign trade and labor wages. Of course, the reforms of both the political and economic structures and systems are historical processes. In carrying them out we should not only formulate well-conceived plans, but should also invent concrete measures for reform in light of the actual conditions. These measures should be tested at selected points and the experience of these tests should be continuously summed up and gradually popularized.

In order to ensure the smooth progress and the success of the reform, we must, furthermore, promptly find and solve the various problems that will crop up in the process of the reform. At the same time, we should make relevant studies and formulate concrete reform plans related to planning, statistics, finance, taxation, pricing, banks, commerce, materials, foreign trade and labor wages. When we encounter difficulties and setbacks in carrying out reforms, we should conscientiously analyze the causes for the difficulties and setbacks and adopt feasible measures to satisfactorily solve, in a timely manner, the problems that have cropped up in the course of reform.

In order to achieve outstanding results in reforms, we should, while adhering to the four basic principles, continue to emancipate our minds and theoretically eliminate the various one-sided and erroneous ideas and prejudices. For a long time, we denied that the socialist political and economic structures and systems should be continuously perfected. This idea, in fact, blocks reform and regards socialism as a thing that will never change. In the same way, when we correctly stressed democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership, we denied the necessity of establishing the "responsibility system of the chief officials" in order to raise the work efficiency of the administrative organizations. When we stressed the historical role of the leaders of the proletariat, we denied the necessity for establishing the system of limited tenure for top leading posts of the state in a socialist country. When we correctly held that the socialist economy was a publicly-owned economy, we denied the necessity for allowing diversified economic factors to exist under the conditions of maintaining the power of public ownership. All this one-sided and even erroneous understanding about the socialism political and economic structures and systems has for a long time been the obstacle to the further development of our country's socialist cause. Therefore, "emancipating the mind, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and being united to look forward" should also be one of the important principles that guides reform work.

In order to achieve prominent results in the reforms, we must mobilize the masses of the people and make them plunge into the socialist cause of reform. The support or rejection by the people determines the prospects and the success or failure of the reform. Whether the plans, measures and methods of a reform are scientific in nature depends on whether the reform itself really conforms to the trend and the people's desire. Only by uniting the people of all nationalities throughout the country and giving full play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses of the people under the leadership of the party can we achieve success in the reforms.

The reforms are a great cause that our country will carry out during the 1980's for the purpose of building a powerful modern socialist country. Because the reforms will inevitably involve changes in the organization's structures, systems and work style and will inevitably shake up the out-of-date and backward things, the reform's will not be smoothly implemented and they will surely run into difficulties and resistance. Moreover, unexpected problems may crop up. However, today, as long as we adhere to the socialist road under the leadership of the party, as long as we conscientiously and prudently carry out the reforms in a planned and orderly manner, and as long as we are persistent and indomitable in doing this, the great cause of the reforms of the structures and systems in China will surely succeed and China will surely stand as a tower of socialist power in the Far East.

STATE FARM-COMMUNE CONTRADICTIONS VIEWED

OW111044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "An Important Way To Solve the Contradiction Between State Farms and Communes"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA) -- In the past few years, there have been rather salient contradictions and disputes between state farms and communes and production brigades in some places. Cases of peasants plundering state farms' properties have occurred repeatedly. This not only directly disrupts production order and economic construction but corrodes people's minds, corrupts the social atmosphere and party style and affects stability and unity.

Although this unhealthy trend of plundering the state farms' properties is attributable to the influence of the beating, smashing and looting, and anarchism during the "Cultural Revolution," more importantly, it is closely related to the laxity and weakness, unhealthy tendencies and one-sided mass viewpoint of some of the grassroots cadres and organizations. In fact, many unlawful acts were committed with the connivance and support, even under the leadership, of some country, commune and brigade cadres. It is imperative to adopt measures to firmly check this unhealthy trend. It is necessary to educate grassroots rural cadres and the peasant masses to love the state and socialism and to enforce party discipline and state law on the small number of people who violate law and discipline. This is one aspect of the problem.

On the other hand, we should see that to thoroughly solve the problem, we must correctly and reasonably handle the contradiction between the state farms and the communes. The reasons that have caused the contradictions between the state farms and the communes are complicated and many-sided. There are problems of the unclear definition of rights and jurisdictions and the unequal interests between the two sides left over from history. There are also problems caused by shortcomings and mistakes in the work of party and government departments. To properly handle the contradictions between state farms and communes, we should rely on party committees and governments at various levels to strengthen leadership, to educate all concerned parties to put the general interest first and to each do more self-criticism in the spirit of unity and looking forward, and to do more ideological and educational work among the broad masses so that they will help and accommodate one another on a reasonable and legal basis. The state farms should support the communes and brigades so that both will develop and prosper. The XINHUA item transmitted today on the state farm and land reclamation systems in Yunnan Province, which have supported rural communes and production brigades in many ways to develop production, resulting in mutual help, unity and harmony between state farms and communes, is a success story in this area.

Most of the state farms in Hunnan Province are located in the border areas inhabited by minority nationalities, living together with more than 10 nationalities. In the early days of the establishment of the state farms, the fraternal nationalities helped the farms make a start, and the farms gave help to local construction. The state farm workers and staff members and the commune members of minority nationalities were like brothers and members of one family, and they played an important role in developing production and bringing prosperity to the border areas. During the 10 years of turmoil, because of interference and disruption by the ultraleftist line, the relations between state farms and communes and brigades became rather tense, and, as the contradiction sharpened, there were even fights. The interests of both sides suffered. In the past few years, the state farms in Yunnan Province have examined the implementation of the party's policies on nationalities, solved problems left over from history in a realistic way, supported nearby communes and production brigades to develop production in many ways, showed concern about the wellbeing of the masses of commune members and further improved relations between the two sides.

The practice of the state farms and land reclamation systems in Yunnan Province has enhanced improvement of relations between the state, the collective and the individual commune members, between the Han nationality and the other fraternal nationalities, and between the party and the masses, and has played a positive role in accelerating the four modernizations and consolidating the socialist system. Their experience is worthy to be used as a reference by units concerned in other places.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

HK110728 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Reporter's review: "Market Commodity Supplies Now Relatively Abundant; Stable Situation of 'Saving Money and Buying Selectively' Starts To Emerge"]

[Text] The urban and rural markets in China have been relatively prosperous this year, with a relative abundance of commodities. Total volume of retail sales from January to May was 9.2 percent greater than in the same period last year. Thanks to basic price stability and relatively ample commodity supplies, the previous common sight in the markets of "carrying money around and rushing to buy" is not seen much now. Instead, consumers are carefully choosing and repeatedly comparing the commodities, and some are waiting for prices to fall. When people cannot find the commodity they want at the time, the universal method is to "save money and buy selectively." National savings deposits at the end of May were 6.543 billion yuan higher than at the beginning of the year and showed an increase of 13.135 billion yuan over the same period last year. This fully shows that the longstanding situation of rather serious market shortages has started to move toward stability.

In the wake of the gradual rise in purchasing power, there have been very great changes in consumption structure. This is mainly shown in the following respects: People are very keen to buy brand products, and many people save up for and wait to buy them; sales of medium and high-grade consumer goods have increased; people demand that products be attractive and of greater variety, while demand for certain products is light and stocks are low; since there are more and more only children, sales of children's products have increased and higher demands are placed on their quality; there is a high sales volume of marriage articles; and more and more people are stressing furnishings as housing conditions improve. These market trends and information compel attention.

Since the production responsibility systems were instituted in the rural areas, there has been a big increase in the peasants' requirements for medium and small farm tools. They are in urgent need of building materials, while their demands on quantity and quality of food, clothing and utensils are higher than before.

In the past, the peasants generally only had money to buy things after distribution, and commerce was divided into slack and busy seasons, but things have changed now, and they need to buy things all the time; the slack season is no longer slack, and the busy season is even busier than before. The commercial departments must apply various means to rural areas and rapidly launch a sales drive aimed at the 800 million peasants.

The changes in China's urban and rural markets express in a concentrated way the tremendous power of the principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session. They show the greater rationalization of industrial structure and product mix as a result of the readjustments in the national economy, and also demonstrate that our markets have started to change from sellers' to buyers' markets -- service attitude and quality in the shops, which was of no account for a long time, is now very important indeed. Now, different economic components and circulation channels exist side by side, and competition has started to emerge in the markets. Hence, transforming the bureaucratic style of business and improving service quality is a problem that urgently needs to be solved in state-owned commerce.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

OW110836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- China's light industrial production has steadily increased since 1978, resulting in a marked improvement in urban and rural supply of commodities, according to reports from central authorities.

People no longer have to obtain coupons to buy a variety of goods previously in short supply, such as wrist watches, and people are now seldom seen queuing for beer as in the past. Supply of bicycles -- the chief means of short-distance trips for the people -- is ample throughout China, but it is still difficult to buy bicycles of famous brands produced in Shanghai and Tianjin.

People's purchasing power has been increasing. Authorities have repeatedly called attention to the fact that people no longer buy whatever they can get on the market but would rather wait until designs they like best are available. To meet their demands, efforts should continue to improve the quality of consumer goods, increase their variety and raise the output of famous-brand products which are in short supply, according to economic departments.

China's food industry increased its output during the 1979-81 period at an annual rate of more than ten percent. The country produced in the first half of this year 2,326,000 tons of sugar, 66 percent more than in the same 1978 period. Its output of beer in the first six months of this year was 515,000 tons, equivalent to the 1979 annual output, according to the Ministry of Light Industry.

Increases were even greater for durable consumer goods in great demand. In the first six months of this year, China achieved increases ranging from 120 percent to 160 percent in the output of bicycles, wrist watches and sewing machines compared with the same 1978 period.

The output of television sets in the first half of this year was 2,757,000, or five times the annual output of 1978. The corresponding figure for washing machines was 1,176,000, as against a few hundred for the whole of 1978. Television sets and electric fans are making their way into more and more urban residents' homes and even some of the better-off peasant families.

The variety of light industrial products has increased. Between 1979 and 1981, according to the Ministry of Light Industry, an average of 30,000 new designs and varieties of textiles were put into production a year. In addition, the Chinese people now have a larger choice of clothing styles.

Supply of heavy-duty bicycles, low-price wrist watches and furniture to the countryside has increased since the beginning of the this year, now that peasants have more money at their disposal under the policy of encouraging them to achieve prosperity through collective and individual efforts. The rural housing construction boom has resulted in a marked increase in the sale of cement and metal articles for household use.

Ministry of Light Industry officials attributed the growth of the policy of giving prominence to the development of consumer goods industries. Under this policy, the textile industry added 3.31 million spindles from 1979 to 1981.

State investment in the construction of light industry projects accounted for 10.4 per cent of national investment in capital construction in 1981 while the proportion was 6.1 per cent in 1978.

ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION FORUM OPENS IN BEIJING

OW111036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, a national forum on enterprise consolidation opened in Beijing today. In his speech, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, said: The consolidation of existing enterprises is very important for raising economic results, increasing state revenue and radically improving the national economy. We must be resolved to do this work successfully.

For many years much work has been done in various areas and departments to consolidate enterprises in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the documents issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council. Judging from what has been done, the majority of the leaderships of the various areas and departments have attached fairly great importance to this work and have done it fairly well. Proceeding from reality, they have achieved initial results in consolidating enterprises by tackling their principal contradictions, nevertheless, the work has just begun and has been developing unevenly. The forum's principal objective is to sum up the results of the work of consolidating enterprises on a trial basis in the past years, exchange experiences gained in this work, discuss new situations and solutions to new problems in this work, and draw up a plan for continuing this work in the next 6 months.

After reviewing China's current economic situation, Zhang Jingfu said: Our future work of consolidating enterprises should continue to be done in line with the general guidelines outlined in the documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council. It is necessary to consolidate leading bodies, labor organizations, labor discipline and financial and economic discipline; improve the economic responsibility system; draw up a plan for training staff members and workers; strengthen ideological and political work; and successfully build a spiritual civilization. He said that the enterprise consolidation should go hand in hand with enterprise readjustment. Moreover, it is necessary to readjust the organization and structure of enterprises and their product mix, with the emphasis placed on raising economic results and conserving energy. Thus some enterprises must be shut down, suspend operation, merge with other enterprises or switch to the manufacture of other products.

Zhang Jingfu said that the consolidation of enterprises should be carried out in conjunction with the reform and restructuring of industry. He noted that certain reforms are necessary while other reforms may be carried out on a trial basis.

Today's opening ceremony was presided over by Yuan Baohua, head of the leading group for enterprise consolidation throughout the country and vice minister of the State Economic Commission. Attending the forum were more than 1,900 people including responsible persons in charge of enterprises in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in some municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of a province, leading cadres of the State Council's 52 ministries and commissions and government functionaries.

Energy Conservation Stressed

OW110620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- At today's opening session of the national forum on enterprise reform, Comrade Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of State Economic Commission, issued a call for waging a sustained war to conserve energy.

He said there has been an acute shortage of energy since the beginning of this year. The waste has been great, and the gap between supply and demand is very big, especially in the northeast and east China and the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area. To ease the energy shortage in the long run it is necessary to step up the development of energy resources and increase new production capacity. But at present it is necessary to adopt effective measures to conserve energy.

He said: The failure of the energy industry to advance does not necessarily mean that our overall industrial production will remain as it is. The effect of energy on our economy will depend on our determination to conserve energy, the measures adopted and the achievement is made. We must rely on energy conservation in developing our economy. Our economy cannot expect to advance if we do otherwise.

Zhang Jingfu said: We must lay a good foundation in the next 10 years for the development of our economy in the subsequent period. To do so, in addition to developing energy resources within our capacity, we must devote our main efforts to conservation. We must further cut down the amount of petroleum used as fuel. At the same time, we must promote the comprehensive use of low-grade coal. We must take a giant step in renovating boilers, transformers, blowers, pumps and other equipment which consume large amounts of energy. We must extensively install electricity, water and gas meters to enforce the system of collecting fees according to the amount of consumption. The system of charging a consumer a fixed amount of money in disregard of his consumption should be stopped immediately.

Zhang Jingfu also said: It is necessary to continue to carry out enterprise reform. Those enterprises which continue to lag behind in production technology, consume unreasonably high amounts of energy, show poor economic performance and compete with advanced enterprises for raw materials even after reform should be closed down, merged with other enterprises, or suspended for a change of its production line. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises should also be guided in this spirit. In short, we must extensively and profoundly carry out energy conservation and gradually set up an economic structure of high performance and low energy consumption.

MEETING DISCUSSES SPEEDING ANHUI COAL PROJECT

OW111050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- A group of scientists headed by Professor Hua Luogeng, noted Chinese mathematician, after three months' on-the-spot investigation and study, put forward proposals for accelerating construction of the Anhui coal center at a meeting expounding their findings which closed here today.

The Anhui coal center, generally known as the Huainan and Huaibei coalfields, is located in east China, the country's most developed area. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of the six provinces and Shanghai in that area accounts for over one-third of the national total. Demand for energy supply is high and supply falls far short of demand.

According to the Ministry of Coal Industry, the coal mining center has more than 22,000 million tons of reserves, of which three-fourths are still not tapped. The ministry plans to build a number of large and medium sized mines in the Huainan and Huaibei coal mining areas while expanding rail and water transport capabilities accordingly.

Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen last March wrote to Professor Hua Luogeng asking for advice on the program for developing the coalfields in northern Anhui over the next 15 years. The professor is also general advisor of the consulting service of the China Association for Science and Technology.

A study group was formed by more than 20 scientists from seven societies under the association including the overall planning method and optional seeking method, coal, electrical machinery, railway, navigation, communications and energy. Led by Professor Hua, the group twice visited Huainan between April and June to conduct investigation there. The scientists made a report on the development of coal in the area and the construction of related projects and charted an overall plan.

Through detailed study of several mines and by using the method of overall planning, the scientists suggested a series of measures for shortening the time for construction. By adopting the effective new way of management, the time required for construction of each pair of coal shafts may be shortened by two years.

According to Minister Gao Yangwen, it is important to base planning and policy decision on a scientific foundation in order to achieve speed in construction and good economic results.

Attending the three-day meeting were also Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Gao Yangwen, minister, and Liu Hui, vice-minister, of coal industry; Yang Jike and Kang Zhijie, vice-governors of Anhui Province.

NATIONAL CENSUS REGISTRATION BASICALLY ENDED

OW110336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- Zheng Siyuan, deputy head of the census leading group of the State Council, said this evening at a national census telephone conference: The national census registration will basically end today, but arduous tasks remain to be done in various aspects henceforth. The census leading groups under the people's governments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should continue to strengthen their leadership, exert themselves and ensure a good end following the good start to make the census a complete success.

Zheng Siyuan said: With the active support of the broad masses of people, the census registration has been carried out smoothly in past 10 days. As of 8 July, 950 million people in China had registered. In the meantime, some 4 million census staff, 1 million census instructors and many millions of grassroots cadres and activists have been busy carrying out careful work in publicizing, mobilizing, checking and registering in the countryside, neighborhoods, mountain areas and ranches. The census in the regions of minority nationalities, such as Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and Xizang, has also been conducted smoothly.

Li Chengrui, deputy head of the census leading group and director of the Census Office under the State Council, said at the telephone conference: Following the census registration, 14 other tasks remain to be done. They include sample quality checks on the census registration, manual tabulation of major census figures, encoding of census registration tabulations, computer data entry and processing and compilation and printing of material.

Li Chengrui emphasized that strict quality control should be exercised on every task. The 100,000 encoding workers and 4,000 data entry operators in the country must be organized and trained well according to schedule.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 1620 GMT on 10 July carries a report on the census telephone conference which adds: "The census results will come out as planned. Major figures by manual tabulation will be published in October this year. Detailed materials processed by the computers will be given before October, 1985."]

PLA NAVAL ACADEMY STUDIES FALKLANDS BATTLE

OW110550 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, teaching and research personnel of the PLA Naval Academy have achieved initial results in the study of the battle of the Malvinas to find out the answer of how to defeat a stronger enemy with an inferior force in a sea battle under modern conditions. As of 30 June, more than 30 research papers had been prepared by various military teaching and research sections. The research papers contained some good ideas on China's naval building and tactical thinking and warfare. They also set forth new tasks for the reform of education, which is being carried out at present.

Teaching and research personnel of the Naval Academy began to extensively collect tactical and technical data and conduct research and discussion of the Malvinas battle as soon as it started. The military teaching and research sections of the academy studied the battle from different angles with special reference to the reality of our armed forces. They studied the question of naval building in the 1980's and the scale of sea battle, the guiding military thinking, the form and characteristics of sea battles and the control of the air and mastery of the seas in future wars against aggression. Such study has greatly expanded the vision of the Naval Academy in its educational reform. The teaching and research personnel sought to discover the weak links in their teaching in order to satisfy the needs of modern sea battles. They have also made suggestions to improve their teaching. The Naval Academy is making a comprehensive study of their suggestions and plans to gradually adopt them in teaching.

JIEFANGJUN BAO adds an editor's note to this report. It points out: Closely watching the battles in today's world to find out the laws of modern warfare and presenting new ideas and tasks on strengthening teaching and training with reference to the reality of our armed forces is a very convenient and economical way of doing things. This method can be used not only by various military academies at various levels but also by various PLA units and arms and services. This is what we call learning warfare from war.

PLA IMPLEMENTS PARTY POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

OW101130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA) -- Recently various PLA units have earnestly checked into the work concerning intellectuals. They laid stress on further eradicating the influence of "leftist" ideas and on promoting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals to actively contribute to building a modern and regular revolutionary army.

In order to grasp this work well, the General Political Department issued a circular to all major units of the PLA on examining their attitude toward intellectuals. The circular asked the party committees, political organs and related departments of units of corps and higher levels to conscientiously study the directives issued by the party Central Committee on implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals and fully understand that intellectuals are an indispensable and important force in building a modern and regular revolutionary army. The circular asked the party committees of various units of corps and higher levels and party committees of some divisions with a relatively greater concentration of intellectuals to conduct investigation and study in a thoroughgoing manner. While fully affirming their achievements in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, the circular said that it is necessary to pay attention to checking the influence of "leftist" ideas, the prejudicial practice of despising intellectuals and the actual problems in their work. The circular asked the party committees to conscientiously sum up their experience and lessons and adopt measures for making improvements.

After receiving the circular, the various PLA units have promptly responded to it. Many leading comrades of units of corps and higher levels personally led inspection teams to various schools, scientific research units and hospitals where there are relatively more intellectuals and held talks with intellectuals to solicit their opinions. By so doing they gained a direct understanding of the work of intellectuals and of actual problems. Various PLA units made improvements while conducting investigation and thus further promoted the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, various PLA units have seriously implemented the related directives issued by the party Central Committee and the Central Committee's Military Commission and adopted a series of measures to earnestly eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas and correct prejudicial practices toward intellectuals. Various PLA units have educated the broad masses of cadres and fighters and helped them understand that intellectuals are a part of the working class and a backbone force in promoting the modernization of national defense. The cadres and fighters have thus enhanced their awareness of implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals.

A large number of qualified intellectuals have been absorbed into the party. The broad masses of intellectuals have thus experienced the warmth of the party. Many outstanding intellectuals have been promoted to leading posts at divisional and regimental levels and assumed important tasks. According to an investigation of 30 basic-level units in the Beijing area, more than 200 middle-level technical staff members have been promoted to leading posts at regimental levels and above. Professors and assistant professors account for more than half of the leading members of various departments and higher units at the National Defense Science and Technology University.

In order to meet the need of developing science and technology, various PLA units have made efforts to create favorable conditions and strengthened the training of intellectuals to raise their technical level in their respective specialized fields.

In accordance with the state's unified regulations, all PLA units have made evaluations, conferred job titles on large numbers of technical cadres and appropriately increased their wages. At the same time, various PLA units have made efforts to improve intellectuals' working and living conditions. With the approval of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the General Political Department issued a "Provisional Regulation Governing the Political and Material Treatment of Scientific and Technological, Literary and Art, and sports cadres of the Army." The regulation prescribes housing, the use of motor vehicles, the reading of documents and other matters for intellectuals and thus solved a number of practical problems. Various PLA units have also paid attention to running well factories operated by dependents and running well kindergartens, childcare centers and "service centers for daily life," helping dependents of intellectuals find jobs and reducing the intellectuals' worries.

Owing to the proper implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals, various PLA units have whipped up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals for making contributions to the modernization of national defense. Many intellectuals have made outstanding achievements in scientific research, teaching and medical work. Army medical workers have won 451 third class and higher merits for their medical achievements. A large number of intellectuals have won prizes and honors in various fields and many have been named "outstanding party members," "advanced producers" and "pace setters in promoting spiritual civilization."

The PLA units have in the course of inspection also discovered a number of problems. In the light of these problems, the various PLA units have adopted measures to solve them.

PLA NAVY HOLDS MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW110020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0249 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA) -- The PLA Navy recently held a meeting on political work research achievements to conscientiously sum up and exchange experiences gained by naval units in strengthening ideological and political work during the new period, according to reports by XINHUA correspondents Chu Zhongwei and Wang Jinzhong.

Fifty-eight papers presented to the meeting expounded on the question of how to intensify education in fundamental Marxist theory. They pointed out that only when education in fundamental theories is stressed in political work to enable the commanders and fighters to understand that capitalism is bound to vanish and that communism is bound to triumph, can the commanders and fighters be helped to firmly establish the scientific communist world outlook and lofty ideals, steel their communist conviction and be aware of the need to fight for communism.

While probing into the naval units' education in fundamental theories, many papers expounded from different angles the question of studying Mao Zedong's works. Wang Xiaohan, deputy director of the Political Department of the Beihai Fleet, presented a paper entitled "A Preliminary Exploration of How To Develop in Depth Grassroots Units' Study of Mao Zedong's Works." The paper, which Wang Xiaohan wrote after an investigation of the naval units' progress in studying Mao Zedong's works, was highly valued by the comrades present because of his new approaches to the problems arising from the units which need an urgent solution. His paper pointed out that a long-term task of ideological construction among cadres and fighters is to organize them to study Mao Zedong's works. Since the party Central Committee fulfilled the historic task of bringing order out of chaos in our guiding ideology and restoring the true features of Mao Zedong Thought, we can only use the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic" as our guide to initiating study of Mao Zedong's works among the units while taking the actual conditions of the units into consideration. Only thus can we ensure that the study program develops along a healthy path and gains a new momentum.

Wu Huayang and Zhou Yadong, political work cadres from grassroots units, presented to the meeting their joint paper "An Exploration of Strengthening the Systematic Concept and Improving the Grassroots Units' Political Work Efficiency." The paper has opened the eyes of many by attempting to use some achievements in natural sciences to raise the results of ideological and political work and to ensure the hours to be given to education in fundamental theories. Using theories of the science of systematic engineering, the paper classified the various tasks of political work planned by the paper authors' superiors and the scopes of such tasks into three categories known as "points" [dian 7820], "lines" [xian 4848] and "areas" [mian 7240], thereby establishing an order of precedence for the complex and manifold tasks. This will enable political cadres to use their strength properly in developing work and attain the best overall results, thus strengthening the systematic and scientific nature of political work in a planned way.

A paper presented by the political department of an antiaircraft artillery regiment under a certain aviation unit of the navy was entitled: "A Probing Into How To Train Instructors and Improve Their Quality During the New Period." It says that to train political work cadres during the new period, it is necessary first of all to improve their theoretical levels. This is of practical and guiding significance in improving education of fundamental theories, the paper says.

The achievements of the meeting summed up the experiences of the party committees and political organs at all levels in the navy in stepping up the modernization and regularization of the navy. Given the leadership by cadres at various levels, the political organs and other departments of the PLA Navy have, in the past year, taken up political work as a science. They have carried out political work research activities in a deep-going manner according to the special characteristics of the navy. More than 144 leading cadres at the divisional level have written 167 research papers and investigative reports.

EDUCATION ON PATRIOTISM ON ARMY DAY URGED

OW100931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) -- Recently, in relaying a "proposal regarding activities to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA" made by the PLA General Political Department, the CCP Central Committee called for efforts to carry out education on patriotism during this year's Army Day among armymen and civilians throughout the country, particularly among young people, to encourage them to cherish the CCP, the socialist motherland and the People's Army.

The CCP Central Committee pointed out: Since its founding 55 years ago, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army has made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people's revolution and construction under the leadership of the CCP. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation performed immortal deeds for the founding and development of the People's Army. During this year's Army Day, the various localities may carry out activities to mark Army Day and to promote education on patriotism among armymen and civilians throughout the nation, particularly among young people, encouraging them to cherish the CCP, the socialist motherland and the People's Army. The army should educate cadres and fighters to support the government, cherish and protect the people and become a Great Wall of steel in safeguarding the socialist motherland and glorious pace setters in developing socialist spiritual civilization. Through the various activities to mark Army Day, we must make the people in the country and the broad masses of commanders and fighters work hard with revolutionary zeal, further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, combat and resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, wage a resolute struggle against various illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere, do a good job in developing socialist material and spiritual civilization, and contribute to building our army into a modern and regular force, safeguarding world peace and realizing the sacred cause of national reunification.

In its proposal on activities to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA, the General Political Department said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, new major progress has been made in all the work in the army. To celebrate the 1 August Army Day, we must continue to assiduously study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and conscientiously study, understand and implement the "Decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere" as well as the documents of the central authorities on strengthening the struggle against corruption in the ideological sphere. We must pay attention to the development of socialist spiritual civilization by regarding efforts to foster lofty ideals, raise moral standards and observe discipline as the central theme. We must resolutely strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and help the broad masses of cadres and fighters bring into full play the glorious tradition of arduous struggle, enhance capabilities in combating corruption by bourgeois ideas, work hard with revolutionary zeal, carry out work on a solid basis and strengthen the building of basic-level units.

The proposal of the General Political Department called on the party committees and political organs at all levels in the army to conscientiously grasp education during Army Day, organize the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study our army's magnificent history and glorious traditions, and propagate the tremendous achievements of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They must help the cadres and fighters understand the army's place, role and glorious mission in the Chinese people's revolution and construction, conscientiously adhere to the four basic principles, earnestly implement the party's line, principles and policies, strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, vie with one another to become glorious pace setters in developing socialist spiritual civilization, and contribute to building our army into a modern, regular revolutionary army and to safeguarding and developing the four modernizations program.

The proposal of the General Political Department urged the whole army to do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and to carry out various activities of performing good deeds for the people in a planned and organized manner. It is necessary to use the typical examples set by the people in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents to educate cadres and fighters. The leading and political organs at all levels must extensively and sincerely solicit the opinions of local party and government organs and of the masses regarding the army, and conscientiously check how PLA units implement policy and enforce discipline. PLA units in the border and coastal regions must strengthen their unity with militiamen and the masses, and further improve army-people joint defense. PLA units in areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities must conscientiously check how the party's nationality policy is implemented so as to further strengthen unity among all nationalities.

The General Political Department's proposal also suggested that local party and government organs at all levels, in the light of local conditions, may organize report meetings and invite army or local veteran comrades, heroes and models to introduce the army's history and glorious traditions.

WEI GUOQING GREET'S PLA BAND ANNIVERSARY

OW110623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) -- The PLA band held a meeting marking its 30th founding anniversary today. The leading comrades of the General Political Department, Wei Guoqing, Liang Biye, Huang Yukun and Hua Nan attended the meeting and extended their greetings.

Wei Guoqing and Hua Nan successively addressed the meeting this afternoon. Wei Guoqing praised the army band for having performed its tasks outstandingly. He urged the band to inherit and carry forward our army's glorious traditions, further enhance the army's prestige and cheer the troops. Some 500 literary and art fighters attended the meeting.

LIAOWANG COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

HK120330 Beijing LIAOWANG No 5 in Chinese 20 May 82 p 15

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Get Together With 'Crocodiles'"]

[Text] On 13 April, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council adopted the "Decision on Cracking on Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy." This decision explicitly points out the harmfulness of serious criminal activities in the economic field in the past few years, stipulates guiding principles and policies for dealing blows at economic criminal activities and expounds the nature and significance of this struggle. It calls on all comrades of the party, government and army, and leading organs at all levels in particular, to resolve to carry this struggle forward to the end. The "decision" also stresses that in this struggle, Communist Party members should take a clear-cut and firm stand. If anyone takes a passive attitude or recoils in fear in this struggle and connives at or shields criminal elements, this means that his party spirit is impure and that he is not qualified to be a Communist Party member, especially a Communist Party member holding a leading post.

This decision made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council can be regarded as an appeal for resisting corrosion and an official denunciation of economic criminal elements.

After reading this official denunciation, it reminds me of Han Yu and his article "Elegiac Address to the Crocodiles."

Everyone knows that Han Yu was a great writer of the Tang Dynasty. However, not all of us know his contribution to government affairs when he was an official. We can perhaps get a hint of it from the above-quoted article.

During the reign of the Emperor Xian Zong of the Tang Dynasty, Han Yu was demoted to be a prefectural governor of Chaozhou. At that time, the areas of Lingnan and Chaozhou were "10,000 li from the capital." They were underdeveloped areas where crocodiles "propagate rapidly." After assuming office, Han Yu found out that crocodiles "fatten themselves on villagers' cattle and other animals such as bears, hogs, deer and river deer and produce abundant offspring" and that they were a local scourge. He was filled with indignation and wrote his article "Elegiac Address to the Crocodiles," seriously warning them not to "get together with the prefectural governor of the area." He solemnly declared that as the head of the prefecture, he was responsible for "safeguarding the territory and governing the people." How could he "bow to crocodiles...in order to drag out an ignoble existence?" Therefore, he issued an ultimatum to the crocodiles and forced them to "move southward to the sea with other ugly animals within a specified time." They had to leave in 3 to 5 days. If they could not leave in 5 days, they had to do so in 7 days whatever happened. If they failed to leave within 7 days, that meant they "continued to put up a stiff resistance" and had turned a deaf ear to the warning. Han Yu maintained that the only way to cope with these diehard evil creatures was to "recruit strong soldiers to shoot poisonous arrows at them" and "eliminate them completely."

This elegiac address to the crocodiles was written in an incisive style and was filled with the force of justice. It fully showed Han Yu's spirit of being absolutely irreconcilable with the evil creatures -- crocodiles!

In the past 2 or 3 years, criminal activities in the economic field such as smuggling, illegal business, corruption, accepting bribes, speculation, fraud, embezzlement of state and collective property and so on, have spread unchecked. They are more furious and harmful than the crocodiles and a number of people have become involved in them. It is not exaggerating to regard serious economic criminal elements as "crocodiles." To deal with them, we should follow the methods adopted by Han Yu in the days when he drove away the "crocodiles." We should "shoot poisonous arrows" at them and never let them "fatten on villagers' cattle and other animals such as bears, hogs, deer and river deer." Furthermore, on no account should we let them "multiply" and "reproduce their offspring" in our socialist territory. Otherwise, it will be difficult for our party to "safeguard the territory and govern the people" and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization. Our party and state will face the danger of "peaceful evolution." In this sense, the "Decision on Cracking Down on Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" is an "Elegiac Address to the Crocodiles" of modern times.

At present, the thing that merits our attention is that some people in our ranks are getting together with the "crocodiles." Some of them have been dragged into the mire by the "crocodiles" and have fallen into the quagmire of economic crimes or "bowed to the crocodiles" and "dragged out an ignoble existence." They turn a blind eye to serious criminal activities in the economic field or make everything convenient for the "crocodiles" to "multiply." They even connive at, shield and support economic criminal elements. This is a great danger. From the economic criminal cases which have been cracked, we can clearly discern this dangerous signal!

-- From the case of the "car magnate" in Anyang who resold cars for an enormous profit, we discovered 95 state cadres and 78 Communist Party members who had violated party discipline and state law.

-- In the fraud case of Yu Tianzhang who committed crimes from Heilongjiang to Guangdong, 23 cadres were involved and 2 of them were cadres at prefectural and division level and 5 of them were cadres at county and regiment level.

-- In the criminal activities of Ma Xiguang who was a profiteer and swindler, 113 people in the Tiefa Mining Bureau took bribes. Among them, 33 were cadres at administrative level and 45 were Communist Party members.

An enormous amount of facts has shown that some serious economic criminal activities are being carried out by a handful of people in our ranks who are collaborating with the lawless elements in society. A number of important and severe cases are very often carried out with the connivance and support of certain administrative organs and leading cadres. They take bribes, are derelict in their duty and pervert justice for a bribe. They provide criminal elements with funds and transportation facilities and issue clearances and certificates. After the criminal elements have been ferretted out, some of them still make excuses and plead for mercy on their behalf in order to shield them. This shows how severely our cadre ranks have been corroded by capitalist ideas!

The struggle between corrosion and efforts to resist corrosion is an important manifestation of class struggle in our country under the new historical conditions. Since the implementation of the correct open-door policy and the practice of enlivening the domestic economy, we have more contacts with capitalists from foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao. The influence of the bourgeoisie has increased. This is an external condition leading to the corrosion of some people. However, things get wormeaten after they become rotten. Those who are corrupted by capitalist ideology have their own unmentionable diseases and viruses and severe capitalist individualism and selfish ideology. Some of them are remnants of the exploiting class. Under certain external conditions, they are prone to be corrupted by the capitalist decadent ideology and way of life, influenced by "fragrance" and stench and hit by "sugar-coated bullets." Therefore, they do various things which violate law and discipline. This is bound to lead to the struggle between corrosion and the efforts to resist the corrosion under the new historical conditions.

We should persist in implementing the open-door policy and pursuing the practice of enlivening the domestic economy. In the meantime, we should persist in carrying out the struggle to resist capitalist ideology. We should master the skills of allying ourselves with and struggling against the bourgeoisie under the new historical conditions. We should preserve the purity of Communist Party members and the spirit of not getting together with "crocodiles."

If we get together with "crocodiles," we will be bitten by them. We should guard against this!

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HOLD FIRST JOINT MEETING

OW101624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,400 former capitalists, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and well known intellectuals in Beijing from China's eight democratic parties gathered at the worker's club today to exchange experiences.

The city organizations of these parties sponsored this first ever meeting at a time when the role of the democratic parties in socialist construction is receiving growing recognition from the public.

Presiding at the meeting, Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, urged all members of the democratic parties to help promote each other in contributing their knowledge and experience to the country's four modernization program. The woman social activist is also a vice mayor of Beijing.

Among the audience to hear the eight speakers' reports on their work were Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Communist Party municipal committee, and a number of vice mayors.

Associate Professor Chen Zhongyi of Qinghua University, who went to the U.S. from Taiwan in 1948 for university education and returned to the mainland in 1951, stated at the meeting that now he was having the busiest period in and out of school since his return. "This is also my happiest period," said Chen. He was told to leave teaching for eight years during the Cultural Revolution. He told the meeting today of his recent effort to update a course in civil engineering, and his extra work which he said he was only too willing to take: helping young teachers, translating technical data, finalizing articles for the university journal as well as taking part in activities in the Chinese Civil Engineering Society. He has been honored as a model teacher by the university.

Yan Mingyi, the wife of former Kuomintang diplomat, told how she set up the Great Wall Arts and Crafts Workshop. She serves as the unpaid director of the shop for 140 girls making art sewing kits, purses and wallets.

Yan Mingyi, in her 70's, said she had never made any sewing kits herself before establishing the shop and was surprised that her first dozen were purchased by foreign tourists. The girls earn 60 to 70 yuan a month now, some more than 100 yuan, she said. Yan attributed her success to the support from various organizations. Her husband, whose work is to examine manuscripts of memoirs related to major events in modern Chinese history, also helped her receiving visitors and taking telephone messages.

Other speakers included a lecturer at the Central Conservatory of Music, a former owner of a grindwheel factory, a college administrator and a medical professor.

Also speaking was Gao Ge, head of the united front department of the Communist Party municipal committee. He praised the strong desire of the democratic party members to work for the well-being of the people. He said that more than one-third of the 780 former industrialists and commercialists in the city have been cited as advanced workers while 730 others, now in retirement, have helped local governments to set up small factories to employ more than 6,000 jobless youths.

Nationwide, the eight democratic parties have approximately 500 members who have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress, China's highest organ of state power, or are members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference since 1978 when the parties resumed their activities.

LIAONING JOURNAL CITED ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

HK091405 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 38, 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Article from Liaoning SHEHUI KEXUE DONGTAI [SOCIAL SCIENCE TRENDS] No 6: "New Trends in Juvenile Delinquency" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] What are the characteristics of the present situation of juvenile delinquency? Liu Dixin has summed them up as follows: **THERE IS A TREND OF CONTINUOUS GROWTH.** In 1980, juvenile delinquents accounted for 75.9 percent of the criminal offenders in Shenyang, and in 1981, they accounted for 77.7 percent.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE BECOMING YOUNGER AND YOUNGER. According to an investigation in Huanggu District, Shenyang, of 64 juvenile delinquents who are under the age of 14, 16 are from 8 to 10, another 16 are from 11 to 12, and 32 are 13 to 14. The main criminal offences they have committed are rape, robbery and theft.

THE NUMBER OF NEW CRIMINALS IS INCREASING. In Haicheng [County], new juvenile delinquents in a reformatory under the house of correction for juvenile delinquents account for slightly more than 32 percent, and the number of juvenile delinquents who are locked up in this reformatory is double that of 1980.

A NEW TYPE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT IS APPEARING, WHO COMMITS CRIMES MERELY TO PLAY MISCHIEVOUS TRICKS. Most families of the juvenile delinquents who have committed crimes concerning money and goods have no economic difficulties. The purpose of some delinquents was merely to help their confederates and "brothers," and that of some others was to show off their abilities. Most of the rapists thought that it was a pleasure to make love with girls and some of them did it merely out of curiosity. There are even some delinquents who hurt others with air guns or lime powder, or tie others up with ropes merely to play mischievous tricks. All this shows that some young people have not acquired a correct outlook on life and do not have good moral character, ideals and spiritual ballast. Hence the mischievous type of delinquents.

According to an investigation in Shenyang and Fushun, of the number of juvenile delinquents, that of students ranked first in the past. But now it is the number of young workers which ranks first. And that of the young people waiting for jobs accounts for 23 to 24 percent.

WANG RENZHONG, DENG LIQUN AT EDUCATION FORUM

OW092231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on 6 July held a forum at Zhongnanhai on ideological and moral education among youngsters and children, calling on the people throughout the country to be concerned about the growth of youngsters and children.

Among those who spoke at the forum were Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; and Director Deng Liqun and Deputy Director Wang Huide of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. Attending were responsible persons of 30 departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the journalists, literary and art, and publishing circles in the capital.

Wang Huide presided over the forum. He said: It is a cardinal matter to carry out ideological education among the youngsters and children because the country now has 140 million primary school students. If the preschool-age children and junior middle school students are also included, the total number will come to 350 million. This is a tremendous contingent. After 10 years or so and by the end of this century, these people will become a new force on all fronts shouldering the heavy responsibilities of socialist construction.

Vice Minister of Education, Peng Peiyun gave a briefing on how ideological and moral education was conducted in the primary schools in the past year. Rong Gaotang, advisor to the National Children's and Youths' Work Coordination Committee; Sun Jingxiu, noted youths' and children's educator; Lin Mohan, advisor to the Ministry of Culture; Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; He Dongchang, minister of education; Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, spoke at the forum. They resolutely endorsed and supported the call put forth by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on grasping ideological and moral education among young people and children and, in light of actual prevailing conditions, put forth specific views and measures for carrying out ideological and moral education among the youngsters and children at present and in the future.

Comrade Wang Renzhong made an important speech. He said the party Central Committee has attached great importance to the work with young people and children because the quality of this work has a bearing on the rise or decline of the nation. All of you have taken a very positive attitude toward this matter and presented many good ideas. He pointed out: We have accumulated much experience in promoting ideological and moral education among the youngsters and children and the key to success lies in popularizing the experience.

He said: The party committees, people's governments, women's federations, CYL organizations, federations of trade unions and other organizations at all levels must attach importance to and strengthen this work. Organs in the field of propaganda, literary and art circles, radio and television stations, troupes of popular entertainment and other literary and art organizations must truly provide children and youngsters with nourishment for their minds and for the healthy development of their moral character. They must strengthen ideological education among the children and youngsters. Since the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee is in charge of this affair, it must carry out such work through to the end.

Wang Renzhong said that to grasp well the ideological and moral education among youngsters and children, we should first start with the adults. If grandparents, parents and teachers are bad in thinking and style, they will create a very bad influence in the eyes of young children. Those who educate others must first of all give themselves an education, set a good example and be models to youngsters and children.

Wang Renzhong emphasized that ideological and moral education among youngsters and children must center around communist ideology. He pointed out: The saying that "communist ideals are unattainable" and that "they are something belonging to the future" is wrong. He said: During the period of new democratic revolution, we communists made use of such communist ideals to educate people, and we fought for this cause. Now we are engaged in socialist construction, and we are marching step by step towards this magnificent goal! The work in socialist construction which each of us in various fields of endeavor does everyday is a part of the cause for communism. That means that we are step by step realizing communist ideals.

He pointed out: In order to carry out ideological and moral education in primary schools, teachers should have teaching materials -- nationally unified basic teaching materials. They may also have supplementary teaching materials from one's own region. The contents of such teaching materials must be vivid and lively. When they expound the lessons, they must make such lessons interesting. They must be good at carrying out ideological education just like Li Yanjie, lecturer of the Beijing Teachers College. We must train a group of teachers who are good at teaching children and youngsters lessons in ideological and moral education.

Wang Renzhong said: We should have two demands on our children, that they grow up in good physical health as well as mental health. It is necessary to broaden their knowledge under the condition that they grow up in good physical health and mental health. When teachers and parents educate children, they must be good at inspiring and guiding them and educating them with a scientific approach.

Comrade Deng Liqun also spoke at the forum. He said GUANGMING RIBAO sponsored a discussion on ideological and moral education among primary school students with the hope that everyone would express his view to supplement or revise the outline of ideological and moral education. GUANGMING RIBAO wanted to engage in this task; other newspapers and periodicals and propaganda departments should also follow suit and do some news gathering so as to report, recommend and introduce those units and advanced personalities doing well in this area, together with good deeds and good experiences in order to make this discussion more comprehensive, with more solid content.

Also attending this forum were Deputy Directors Yu Wen and Zeng Delin of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, and responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the China Educational Union, the Research Department of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, party committees of organs directly under the CCP Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the Chinese PLA General Political Department, the National Scientific Association, the Musicians Association, the Artists Association, RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the Childrens' Film Studio, the Arts Publishing House, the People's Literature Publishing House, the Chinese young journal agency, the FUDAOYUAN magazine, the People's Educational Publishing House and the Youths' and Children's Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CONGRESS SESSION

OW050618 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress held its 16th Session on 23 June. After listening to a report by Vice Chairman Cai Li, who transmitted the guidelines laid down by the 23d Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the deputies studied the draft of the revised constitution.

On 24 June, the session listened to and reviewed the report given by Fu Deyi, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Sun Weiguan, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the activities to strike at serious economic crimes and discussed the report submitted to the NPC Standing Committee by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress on how the "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" was being implemented. The deputies maintained: Our situation in carrying out various activities to strike at various serious economic crimes, is fine. From the date of publication of the "Decision" of the NPC Standing Committee to the end of May 1982, 1,703 economic criminal offenders have surrendered. More than 1.4 million yuan of illicit money and a number of stolen goods have been returned. Some of the offenders have been educated and redeemed, and some of the major cases have been promptly solved. However, we must also soberly realize that this situation is not evenly developed. A considerable number of unsolved cases, particularly major cases, remain. Smuggling activities on the high seas have not been completely stopped. Some of the smugglers have changed their tactics and continue to commit crimes. In this regard, we must never lower our guard. Also attending the session were Chairman Xiang Nan and Vice Chairmen Cai Li, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng and Ren Manjun of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

FUJIAN COMPLETES GENERAL SURVEY OF PLACE-NAMES

OW241145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Fujian began a general survey of place-names more than 2 years ago. It has now basically completed the survey. It surveyed a total of 180,000 place-names, filled out 127,776 cards, wrote 2,121 pieces of reference material, and corrected some 5,000 place-names which had been arbitrarily changed and which failed to conform with the principle of standardization and normalization of place-names. A general survey of place-names is an important task involving politics, policy and science. It is closely related to the nation's four modernizations program and the people's livelihood. This general survey of place-names in Fujian started in September 1979. Nearly 70,000 cadres, people and vocational people participated in it. During the general survey, the offices in charge of place-names at all levels throughout the province acted upon the principle of cherishing local customs, paying attention to history, adhering to standards and norms and adopting names which are easy to read and remember. They restored and corrected those names which had been arbitrarily changed during the 10 chaotic years and also changed, according to the principle of standardization and normalization of place-names, those names which were repetitive or had unhealthy meanings. The general survey work has also promoted the study of toponymy. The Fujian Provincial Research Society of Toponymy was established in June 1980. In March 1981 the society held its first forum on the study of place-names in the province, and received more than 70 theses.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES ARMY MEETING

OW042100 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 July, the Jiangsu Military District held a meeting celebrating the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

The meeting also commended 10 regimental-level party committees, 21 advanced party branches and 24 outstanding communists. Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the party committee and first political commissar of the Jiangsu Military District, read the commendation order. Peng Bo, second secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Jiangsu Military District, addressed the meeting.

At the meeting, Comrade Xu Jiatun encouraged the commended units and persons to guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to exert themselves and make still greater achievements in straightening out the party's work style and enhancing the party's prestige. He called on the participants in the meeting to learn from and emulate the advanced and make outstanding achievements to usher in the 12th national party congress. Comrade Peng Bo's speech focused on what to learn from the advanced persons. He set five demands for the party members: 1) to firmly trust the party leadership and forever identify themselves with the party Central Committee politically; 2) to keep firmly in mind the objectives of our party and always maintain communist purity; 3) to carry forward the fine traditions and strive to further improve the party's work style; 4) to defend the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought and study hard the works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong; and 5) to play an exemplary vanguard role, do a good job in militia work and raise the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization to a new and higher level.

JIANGSU MEETING URGES FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW081231 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Recently the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting attended by responsible persons of all provincial level departments, committees and offices to review the progress in the struggle to crack down on serious economic crimes in provincial organs. The meeting was presided over by (Luo Yunlai), standing committee member and secretary of the provincial CCP committee. Liu Lin, second secretary; Han Peixin, secretary; and Hong Peilin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

In their speeches, the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee emphatically pointed out: Government restructuring, cracking down on serious economic crimes, intensifying the building of spiritual civilization, and consolidating the party and rectifying its work style are major tasks the party Central Committee has paid keen attention to; they are of great significance and have far-reaching influence. We must take a firm hold of them and earnestly carry them out.

The leading comrades stressed that it is necessary to combine the struggle against serious economic crimes with the work of rectifying the party and government work style in order to do a good job in building provincial organs ideologically and organizationally and developing their work style. While so doing, all departments, committees, offices, bureaus and other units must earnestly investigate and punish crimes of smuggling and trading of smuggled goods, taking of bribes, speculation and fraud, and theft of state or collective property. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely correct all unhealthy practices and stop violations of law and discipline.

JIANGSU HOLDS FINANCIAL, ACCOUNTING CONFERENCE

OW081129 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on the financial and accounting work of enterprises closed in Nanjing on 7 July after 7 days in session.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Hui Yuyu, Han Peixin, Zhou Yifeng, Gong Weizhen, Wang Bingshi, Jin Xun, (Liu Hegeng) and Li Zhizhong met with the conference participants. Comrades Hui Yuyu and Han Peixin spoke at the conference, stressing that the financial and accounting work is an important link in consolidating and strengthening the management and raising the economic returns of enterprises.

Vice Governor Wang Bingshi delivered the closing speech. Touching upon the present state of enterprise financial and accounting work in our province, he said: All enterprises should examine the financial and accounting work on the basis of the requirements set by the party Central Committee and State Council in the decision concerning all-round reorganization of the state-owned industrial enterprises and, in light of the actual situation in each enterprise, further improve the financial and accounting systems and the financial and economic regulations in the process of perfecting the economic responsibility system.

Vice Governor Wang said: The economic situation in our province has been very good in the first half of this year. But in the second half of the year, we will encounter shortages of coal, electricity and oil and in transportation work and face difficult tasks in the procurement of agricultural and subsidiary produce, delivery of industrial products to the rural areas, ensuring of adequate market supply, withdrawal of currency from circulation and fulfillment of the financial revenue task.

He urged all the industrial, transport, finance, trade and agricultural enterprises in the province to bring into fully play the "fraction of a cent" spirit and immediately launch the mass campaign against waste.

JIANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON RURAL ENTERPRISES

OW300434 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The 8-day work conference on commune- and brigade-run enterprises and village and township construction successfully closed on 23 June. The conference was sponsored by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's government. Those who attended included Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Liu Zhonghou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhaorong, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor; and Zhang Guozhen and Fang Qian, vice governors. Those who spoke included Comrades Fu Yutian and Wang Zhaorong and (Zhang Qili), vice chairman of the provincial Capital Construction Committee. The conference made arrangements and set demands for energetically developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and stepping up village and township construction in Jiangxi Province. The conference held that commune- and brigade-run enterprises were very necessary and must be run well.

The conference pointed out: It is an important task of the party committees and governments at all levels to gradually build comparatively backward villages and townships into new, modern and highly civilized socialist ones. For many years we have paid attention only to industrial and agricultural production and urban construction and have overlooked rural construction. In particular, the counties, in the past, did not have any agencies in charge of rural construction. In many localities, rural housing construction faced a laissez-faire situation, causing a general and serious problem in that peasants built houses wherever they wanted and misused cropland. In the coming winter and next spring, all localities should conduct a general investigation into the misuse of cropland in housing construction in the rural areas and resolutely stop this malpractice.

The conference emphatically pointed out: To develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises and step up village and township construction is an important part of socialist construction. It concerns the production and livelihood of the hundreds of millions of peasants. The party committees and governments at all levels should firmly strengthen their leadership over it. All departments concerned should closely coordinate with each other to make overall plans and arrangements for steadily developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and village and township construction.

DAZHONG RIBAO COMMENTARY ON OUTLOOK ON LIFE

HK250918 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO In Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 2

["Ideological Commentary" by Jiang Chunyun [1203 2504 7189]: "A Discourse on How To Write Personal History Well"]

[Text] How should a person spend his life? How should he write his own history? These are questions which no one can avoid. Today, our party and country are at an important juncture in history, when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. To answer these questions with real actions in completing the present task of building socialist material and spiritual civilization is of very practical and far-reaching significance for all members of our society, in particular CCP members, CYL members, and the vast number of cadres, staff and workers.

A Correct Outlook on Life Must Be Developed

Consciously or unconsciously, one is writing one's own personal history at every moment, and determining what path to take. A person's every word and act are determined by his own thinking, and his outlook on life is the "supreme command" and main switch deciding what path he is to take during his life. In order to write personal history well, the most important thing is to make clear the meaning and value of life, and to develop a correct outlook on life. For what is a person living in the world? What is the real meaning and value of life? The views on and the understanding of these questions are varied depending on which class and stratum a respondent belongs to and what experience he has obtained.

Some people persist in the view that man is "selfish" by nature, and lives "for himself." They preach the philosophy "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost"; during their entire lives they pursue the so-called extremely extravagant way of life of "overlords." In order to fulfill such a goal in life, they dare to do all evil things by which they harm others in order to benefit themselves, being intent on nothing but profit. This is the reactionary and degenerate philosophy of life of all exploiting classes. Such a philosophy of life dominates the old society where man exploits man. Even after the exploiters, as a class, have been eliminated, this philosophy of life, of which the influence cannot be thoroughly cleared away in a short period, still will inevitably be worshiped by certain people, such as those criminals in the economic field at present.

Another type of people, being very selfish, believe that "ideal is equal to personal interests and one's future depends on one's fortune." Such people consider money as everything instead of taking a forward-looking attitude toward the revolutionary cause. In order to pursue fame, power and interests, they attempt very hard to enter by the back door and make every effort to befriend all people who might benefit them. Apart from the above-mentioned people, there is another type of people who consider themselves as "being disillusioned with the mortal world." Holding themselves aloof from the world, they pay attention only to their own easy life and show no concern for the weal and woe of the people. They declare that "keeping on the right side of everyone and shifting responsibility onto others in all cases is the highest guiding principle of behavior." Therefore, they never try to win merit but seek only to avoid blame. The philosophy of life followed by these people is not a proletarian one either.

Completely different from all those people mentioned above, those who take serving the people wholeheartedly as their purpose in life have truly developed a correct outlook on life. In their eyes, the real meaning and value of life is closely related to the progress of the whole society and the happiness of the people. The greater the contributions a person has made in working for the interests of society and the people, the greater the meaning and the higher the value his life will carry. Otherwise, his life will be meaningless and without value. Our great revolutionary pioneers and many heroes have, in theory and in practice, set brilliant examples for us.

Marx said: "If we choose a profession which enables us to work for the interests of mankind to the best of our ability, we will not be overstrained by the workload, because we are sacrificing ourselves for the whole of mankind."

We will then share the happiness which belongs to hundreds of thousands of people instead of a mere bit of joy which is obtained from selfishness and is not worth mentioning. Our cause, though not illustrious, will be everlasting...." This is a marvelous condensation of the proletarian outlook on life, a lofty goal which Marx himself strove for in practice with all the energies of his lifetime. The great communist fighter Lei Feng said: "We live so that others may lead a better life. I must invest my limited life in the unlimited cause of serving the people." What a simple but penetrating statement this is! All of us are familiar with Lei Feng's brilliant deeds.

One's outlook on life is determined by one's world outlook. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The change in world outlook is a fundamental one...." In order to take a correct road in life and write our personal history well, the most important thing for all of us is to transform our world outlook, solve the problem of for whom to study, labor and work, firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and try to be a noble-minded and pure man, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, and a man who is of value to the people.

To Integrate One's Own Job With the Lofty Goal

If we want to be of value to the people, we must first be clear on the following questions: What is the people's greatest interest? What should and could be done in the course of our struggle? How should we complete these tasks? According to the laws of social development, the capitalist society will inevitably be replaced successively by the socialist and the communist societies. In this process, we, mankind, will eliminate the exploiting system which has existed for several thousand years; turn the private ownership of means of production into the public ownership; vigorously promote social productive forces; gradually eliminate the distinctions between town and country, industry and agriculture, and physical and mental labor; and eventually build up a high degree of material and spiritual civilization, which will enable all members of society to lead a most beautiful and happy life. These are the greatest and most fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people, and this is also the lofty ideal which all our party members, cadres and revolutionaries should strive for with all the energies of their lifetime. If we want to be of value to the people, we must closely integrate our own jobs with the present work of socialist construction and the lofty goal of building communism in the future, and wholeheartedly play the roles of rustproof screws in the vast machinery of revolution.

As we know, the human community is all-embracing, and the interests and demands of the people are manifold and concrete. Tens of thousands of tasks have to be completed in building socialism and communism. Each individual can only be engaged in a certain specific job on a certain position, and make his own contributions to the great cause of socialism and communism. If each of us can work with a high sense of responsibility, always keep on improving our work and do our best to score good results, our construction of the four modernizations will be greatly speeded up and the people's livelihood will be improved step by step. Therefore, no matter what kind of jobs we are undertaking, agriculture, industry, commerce, scientific research, or others, no one should underestimate the importance of his own labor or work, but cherish it as part of the people's interests. Unfortunately, not everyone can conduct himself in this way. For example, it is quite common that some of our comrades always like to rank the posts they are holding according to their standards of superiority or inferiority. Those who regard their jobs as inferior are always dispirited and lose their enthusiasm for work. Such an attitude is entirely wrong. Without a doubt, there is a difference between jobs in a socialist society. The purposes, the objects of service, working conditions, and remuneration of different posts and different professions in different trades are really different. But they are no different in the degree of superiority, because all jobs, mental labor or manual labor, administrative work or concrete labor, productive trades or service trades, are needed by society and the people. There is only difference in terms of the division of work and duty. Degree of superiority is out of the question, since everyone is equal politically.

In socialist society, every profession produces its own leading authority. Anyone can win the people's respect and praise if he achieves great successes. On the contrary, if a person does not fulfill his duty, or even promotes evil practices, he will be denounced and opposed by the people no matter who he is, senior cadre or well-known figure. Loving our own work, conscientiously carrying it out, and thus making our due contributions to society and the people -- this is the only correct attitude, which everyone should take.

We Must Have Persistent, Dauntless and Indomitable Determination and Willpower

A person who has made up his mind to work for the interests of society and the people has to cultivate a persistent, dauntless and indomitable determination and willpower. Just as Marx pointed out: "There is no smooth, wide road in the field of science. Only those who think nothing of hardship in climbing up the mountain by rugged paths have a chance to reach the magnificent summit." We must follow the example of "those who think nothing of hardship in climbing up the mountain by rugged paths," if we want to achieve something great for the people and write our personal history well. To achieve this, we must at least stand the following three tests:

First, we must fear no hardship, and stand the test of various difficulties. In the modern revolutionary history of our country, in order to arouse the masses of people to overthrow the Qing Dynasty, the great revolutionary forerunner Sun Yat-sen worked hard and overcame numerous difficulties for 40 years. In order to save the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army climbed over snow-covered mountains, crossed natural barriers, underwent numerous dangers and hazards, and eventually completed the world-famous 25,000-li Long March. The anti-Japanese war and the liberation war that followed and the socialist construction after the founding of the PRC were also successfully carried out by our peoples overcoming numerous difficulties under the leadership of the party. Here we have talked from the scope of the whole revolutionary cause. Now, let us expound from the angle of an individual. The spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor hardship also is indispensable for the achievement of true success. Can anyone deny that the moving deeds of those heroes and model figures were the results of arduous manual and mental labor? It is by enduring hardship and through tenacious fighting that our country's women's volleyball team won the world championship. Who among those laborers working against time in industrial and mining enterprises are not true men who enjoy hard work and advance despite difficulties?

Second, we must guard against arrogance and rashness, and should not be dizzy with success. For quite a few people, success is an obstacle on their path. When being commended for some success in his work, one can easily get swollen with pride. This type of person will inevitably suffer setbacks. All clear-headed and farsighted revolutionaries always despise arrogance and complacency. In their eyes, conceit, being an obstacle on the road ahead, must be removed; after all, any success achieved by an individual can only be regarded as a small step in the long march of revolution. "Modesty helps one advance, whereas conceit makes one lag behind. This is a truth we must always bear in mind."

Third, we must not be afraid of failure and should be strong in the face of setbacks. It is unlikely that we will encounter successes and victories every step of our lives. Inevitably, we may encounter setbacks and failures from time to time. There are two different attitudes toward setbacks and failure. First, some people are scared by setbacks and failures, and become dispirited and pessimistic. As a result, they will achieve nothing. They take such an attitude because they are not clear about the complex nature of objective matters and are not mentally prepared for setbacks and failures, or because, being excessively vain, they are afraid of losing face. Second, some people firmly believe that "failure is the mother of success." Fearing no setback or failure, they are adept at drawing lessons from failures. They try their best to handle things according to objective laws and continue to advance. Consequently, they are able to turn failure into success and bad things into good ones. The latter attitude is the correct one which we should take toward setbacks and failures.

Engels said: "For a man with normal intelligence, judgment of a person should naturally be based on his behavior, not on his words; in other words, on what he has done and what he actually is, not on what he claims to be."

In judging what road a person has taken and how well he has written his personal history, we can only proceed from his behavior, and from what he has done in his life, not from his own statements and claims. Let us get rid of all empty words and lies, and do more good work and seek the interests of the people in a down-to-earth manner.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ON COURTESY DRIVE

OW261025 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee on 22 June. The meeting specifically made arrangements for carrying out "five stresses and four beauties" activities to promote civility and courtesy in a thoroughgoing and sustained way.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, called on the whole city to affirm and consolidate achievements and to carry out the activities in a thoroughgoing and sustained way. Chen Guodong repeatedly emphasized: In order to carry out the activities, we should pay attention to correcting our party's work style and using the party's fine style of work to bring about a fine style of work among the people. All party members and cadres should set good examples in the campaign to promote civility and courtesy through the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, educate the broad masses of people in communist ideology and morality, set moral standards, oppose corruption by capitalist ideology and oppose the erroneous thinking of doing everything for money.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out in his speech: It is necessary to carry out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities to promote civility and courtesy in close connection with other work, such as consolidating enterprises and striking blows at serious economic crimes.

SHANGHAI MEETING MARKS SHAO LIZI CENTENARY

OW300835 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee held a discussion meeting this morning at the auditorium of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee to mark the centenary of the birth of Shao Lizi, patriot and well-known founding member of the Kuomintang.

Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting. Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Mr Shao Lizi was a well-known patriot who made important contributions to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause.

Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee; Jing Renqiu, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of democratic parties in Shanghai and the municipal association of Taiwan compatriots, nearly 100 people in all, attended the meeting.

GUANGDONG ESTABLISHES PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS

HK100320 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Guangdong is stepping up its preparations for the establishment of peasant associations. Since the provincial CCP committee set up a leadership group for this work in March, all 13 prefectures and municipalities except Shaoguan and Shenzhen municipalities have set up similar leadership groups. By the end of June, Shaoguan, Foshan and Zhanjiang Prefectures, where progress is relatively fast, had selected Zhongshan, Wengyuan, Suiqi and Lianshan Counties as trial points and established county-level peasant associations there. The provincial CCP committee's decision to change the poor and lower-middle peasant associations throughout the province into peasant associations has been enthusiastically supported by the peasants.

HUNAN REPORT, COMMENTARY ON RIOT PREVENTION

Prefecture's Efforts Cited

HK120802 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The party and government leaders of Lingling Prefecture and Jiangyong County were recently cited in a circular issued by the provincial people's government for their part in personally and promptly preventing a mass riot with weapons between Tiaozepu commune's Xiajiang production brigade and the Tongshanlin nonferrous metal mine.

On 21 May this year, as a result of manipulation by a small number of people, several hundred people gathered together at Xiajiang production brigade in Jiangyong County's Tiaozepu commune for a mass riot with weapons with the Tongshanlin nonferrous metal mine. On learning the news, the Jiangyong County CCP Committee immediately sent Deputy Secretary Ye Shouqing as leader of a dozen cadres to the spot to stop it. Lingling Prefectural Administrative Office Deputy Commissioner Xiong Dingen respectively made telephone calls to Jiangyong County CCP Committee Secretary Li Manchong and Tongshanlin Nonferrous Metal Mine CCP Committee Secretary Li Chao, instructing them to personally look into the matter and speedily end the critical situation. Li Manchong immediately rushed to the spot and, by taking resolute measures, succeeded in preventing the riot and in speedily restoring normal production and livelihood.

After the incident, the leading comrades of the prefectural CCP Committee and administrative office, including Deng Youzhi, Chang Shengshi and Xiong Dingen, again called the principal responsible members of the county and mine CCP committees to exchange views, study measures for consolidating the state of affairs and thoroughly resolve the dispute. It was decided that the leaders of the Jiangyong CCP Committee should organize a strong work team to be stationed in Xiajiang production brigade to carry out organizational rectification with the focal point placed on the rectification of the CCP branch and the militia organization. Xiajiang production brigade and Tongshanlin nonferrous metal mine conducted education in observing discipline and the laws, loving the commune and mine, strengthening unity and fraternity, and engaging in active production among the cadres and masses. Through rectification, each party asked for the opinions of the other party of their own accord and made criticism and self-criticism, thus strengthening the unity and the relationship between workers and peasants.

Radio Commentary

HK120818 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Leaders Should Personally Solve Disputes"]

[Text] In recent years, disputes between workers and peasants, and disputes concerning boundaries, hills and forests have occurred from time to time. These incidents have seriously affected stability and unity and industrial and agricultural production and have caused losses of people's lives and of state and collective properties.

The solution to the contradictions and disputes depend to a great extent on the importance the leaders at various levels attach to the problems, especially the prompt and effective measures they adopt at the time they notice the symptoms of disputes, in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating and appropriately solve the existing contradictions.

The speedy solution of the dispute between workers and peasants and the prevention of mass riots with weapons in Jiangyong County, Lingling Prefecture, was a vivid case in point. With respect to these disputes involving many people, it is necessary for the CCP committees, governments and relevant departments at various levels to adopt a positive attitude using the spirit of being highly responsible to the state and the people, and conscientiously and promptly handle them. The leading cadres of both parties to the dispute should take the interests of the whole into consideration, pay attention to unity, understand and accommodate each other and emphasize making self-criticism. If the leading cadres at various levels conscientiously deal with the disputes in the same manner as the principal leading comrades of Jiangyong County in Lingling Prefecture, it will be possible to greatly reduce various disputes involving many people throughout the province. Even if they do occur, it is possible to promptly and appropriately deal with them so as to reduce losses to the minimum. In this way we can be regarded as having done a good deed for the people.

CENSUS ACTIVITIES IN HUNAN PROVINCE REPORTED

Leaders Register

HK021451 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Yesterday [1 July] afternoon Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Wan Da, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Sun Guozhi, governor; Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and other leading comrades of the party and the government went to the census registration center of the residents' committee of the organs of the provincial CCP committee in the capacity of ordinary citizens to supply information for census registration. The census workers accurately filled in, item by item, on the census forms the information which they supplied. They then signed their names on the census forms.

'Urgent Notice' Issued

HK040643 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Hunan provincial census leadership group issued an urgent notice on the afternoon of 3 July, demanding that the province improve census registration work and seriously carry out rechecks. The notice made the following demands: 1) Further improve census registration work. It is necessary to concentrate on accuracy and do the work quickly while maintaining good quality. 2) Seriously organize rechecks. It is necessary to make the greatest effort to eliminate errors at the grassroots stage and on the spot. 3) Conduct meticulous and thorough propaganda work, to enable the masses to dispel various types of reluctance and register at the appointed time.

HUNAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS

HK010512 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The CCP committee of the No 608 research center of the Ministry of Aviation Industry approved the entry into the party of 12 engineers on the eve of the party anniversary. The majority of these new party-member scientists and technicians are backbone elements in research work. One of them, (Zhao Yuqi), has achieved eight results in research with other comrades. Two of these won awards for major research achievements from the former Third Ministry of Machine Building.

NEW HEBEI FIRST SECRETARY AT 9 JUL MEETING

OW110559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Hebei Provincial CP Committee and People's Government held a meeting to confer the honor title "Support-army model" on the Qilidong production brigade of Liushouying commune in Funing County. The honorary title was conferred on the brigade to commend its exemplary deeds of carefully treating and nursing Yan Shusheng, a paralyzed PLA platoon commander, for the past 7 years. On the morning of 9 July the Shijiazhuang Workers' Cultural Palace was filled with a warm atmosphere of army-civilian and army-government unity. Some 2,000 army men and people from various parts of the province attended the meeting. Present at the meeting were Gao Yang [7559 2254], first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee; responsible persons of the provincial party committee, people's government, people's congress standing committee and CPPCC committee; responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Hebei; and representatives of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the PLA General Political Department, the leading organ of the Beijing PLA units and the unit to which Yan Shusheng belongs.

Liu Bingyan, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. Guo Zhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Hebei, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee and people's government.

The leading organ of the Beijing PLA units and Yan Shusheng's unit separately presented silk banners to Qilidong production brigade.

NEI MONGGOL'S SEMIANNUAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DATA

SK070658 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Summary] By the end of June, Nei Monggol Region's industrial output value had reached 3,135,330,000 yuan, an increase of 16.2 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The output value of light industry for the first half of this year was 1,294,390,000 yuan, an increase of 10.3 percent over the same period of last year. Of the region's 45 key light industrial products, 32 increased in output. The output of such products as bicycles, television sets, woolen thread, silk fabrics, gunnysacks, cigarettes, curd sugar, dairy products and plastic products also increased from 20 to 60 percent. The output of clocks and washing machines increased from several to several dozen fold. The output of articles used by minority nationalities such as riding boots, Mongolian yurts, Mongolian boots and saddles also increased in varying degrees.

Heavy industry has begun to pick up. By the end of June, the output value of heavy industry in the region had reached 1,840,940,000 yuan, an increase of 20.7 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The annual progress plans for pig iron, small rolled steel and 10 nonferrous metals were also fulfilled and overfulfilled. The raw coal output of the region's six collieries whose products are distributed under unified state plan also increased steadily. The raw coal output for the first half of this year was 7.83 million tons, an increase of 17.4 percent over the same period in 1981. The region's power network produced 1,653,000,000 kWh of electricity, an increase of 24.3 percent over the corresponding periods. The output of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, medicines, timber, artificial boards and cement increased by over 13 percent.

The machinery industry has picked up more rapidly. The output of some machines increased by 100 percent. During the January-May period, profits and taxes turned out by industrial enterprises totalled 284.6 million yuan, an increase of 21.4 percent over the same period in 1981.

LI XUEZHI SPEAKS AT NINGXIA ACTIVISTS CONGRESS

HK090200 Yingchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts of speech by regional CCP committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi at opening of regional congress of progressive collectives and activists in building socialist spiritual civilization: "Strive To Cultivate New Socialist People With Ideals, Morals, Culture and Discipline"]

[Text] Comrades:

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Congress of progressive collectives and activists in building socialist spiritual civilization has solemnly opened today. This is the first time we have convened such a congress in our region. Holding this congress well will produce a positive impact in cultivating people of various nationalities in our region to be new people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline and in promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in our region.

I. Satisfactory Results Have Been Achieved in Building Socialist Material and Spiritual Civilization in the Region

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has redefined for us the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and resolutely made a strategic decision of shifting the work focus to socialist modernization. After that, the CCP Central Committee formulated a series of important guiding principles and strategic decision on upholding the four basic principles, strengthening the building of the party, improving the party work style, strengthening ideological and political work and effectively building socialist spiritual civilization. Over the past 3 years, party organizations at all levels in our region have led the broad masses of cadres and masses to resolutely implement the line and a series of guiding principles and policies adopted by the CCP Central Committee and to do a great deal of work and exert strenuous efforts and have achieved encouraging results in building material and spiritual civilization.

With regard to economic construction, we have achieved the most remarkable results in agriculture. For the last 3 years running, we have reaped a rich harvest of grain. The total agricultural output value has steadily increased and peasants' incomes have been increasing year by year. The highest level in history was attained last year in these three respects. I think that I should point out two things here: Why was agriculture able to improve so rapidly? Increasing purchase prices for agricultural products and making more investment in agriculture are reasons contributing to the improvement of agriculture. However, the most important and fundamental reason is that we have established various production responsibility system in our region according to the instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee. Establishing various responsibility systems in production was an important reform in the party's efforts to lead agriculture. Under the prerequisite of socialist public ownership of the agricultural basic means of production (land, large agricultural means of production, production facilities and various common accumulations and so forth), we have abandoned the erroneous actions of sharing out of the big pot -- where it made no difference whether one worked well or ineffectively. In so doing, we have aroused the peasants' enthusiasm and zeal for production. The responsibility system in agricultural production has manifested its exuberant vitality and will continue to play its tremendous role. The second reason is that after the readjustment of the inner structure of the agriculture in our region and gradual coordination, we have embarked on the path of fully promoting the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery and developing the diversified economy. Although it is only a beginning, it is a matter of profound significance. In these few years, our region encountered enormous difficulties in industrial production.

However, thanks to the support of the central authorities and the efforts exerted by various quarters, we have initially succeeded in readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry and developing light industry. The situation of our industrial production took a favorable turn as of May last year and began to pick up as of September last year. From last January to May this year, our total industrial output value was 12.7 percent higher than the same period last year. Over the past few years, we have considerably reduced the scale of capital construction, adjusted investment orientation and achieved better results in investment. This is also the case with our financial and trade work. On the basis of developing production, the living standard of the people in urban and rural areas has improved to varying degrees.

There is a new development in education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture and sports in our region. We have increased investment in them and strengthened our work. We have developed institutions of higher learning and technical secondary schools to a certain extent and reformed the structure of secondary school education. In the meantime, we have also attached importance to and strengthened education for minority nationalities. We have set up 72 middle and primary schools for the Hui nationality throughout the region. In recent years, about 19,000 staff members and workers have attended various kinds of sparetime schools and several thousand people have attended courses provided by the television university. Our scientific and technical ranks have been growing continuously and our science and technology have been further integrated with economic construction. We have achieved some results in scientific research. Some of these results have been of advanced domestic level and have been popularized and applied to production. Our literature and art have also considerably developed. Since the third plenary session, more than 20 literary and art works created by our region have won prizes awarded in national comparisons and appraisals of literary and art work. At present, there are 24 professional theater troupes and more than 1,100 film projection units throughout the region and most of our municipalities and counties have set up cultural halls. There are 81 staff members' clubs and cultural halls, 343 libraries (or reading rooms) and 66 sparetime literary and art organizations in factories, mines and enterprises throughout the region. About half of our communes have set up cultural centers and even some production brigades have their own cultural rooms. Our public health departments have done a lot in enhancing the quality of medical service, preventing and curing diseases and improving the general level of the people's health. The incidence of some infectious diseases and endemic diseases has dropped to varying degrees. We have achieved better success in physical culture and sports.

In recent years, we have also done a lot and achieved fairly good results in the work of strengthening the party's ideological and organizational construction and promoting ideological and political education as well as in discipline inspection and legal system work. Last year, we spent 6 months on propagating the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to unify our ideological understanding. This is an important aspect of the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and a guarantee for the promotion of the socialist modernization in our region. Since the 3d plenary session, according to the instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our region have carried out readjustment, filling out and consolidation. The lax and weak leadership in some units has been markedly improved. We have done a fairly good job in making cadre ranks at all levels revolutionized, younger, more educated and professional. Party organizations at all levels have paid attention to strengthening political and ideological education for staff members and the masses and to generally providing party members with education on upholding the party line and the four basic principles and on party spirit, regulations and discipline.

They have also enforced party discipline, corrected party work style and severely handled cases of seriously violating discipline. Thus, the work style of our party has improved and its prestige has been enhanced. Various localities have strengthened education on democracy and the legal system, amplified judicial and public security organs, carried out the activities of straightening out and bringing under control social order in the urban and rural areas and severely and promptly dealt blows at those criminal elements who seriously violated social order. Our present social order is better than that in the past. Since last year, various localities and units have conscientiously carried out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and regarded them as an important component part of building socialist spiritual civilization and provided the broad masses of people, youngsters in particular, with education on communist ideology and moral character. Last March, the broad masses of people throughout the region answered the call of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council to actively take part in the activities of "all-people decorum and courtesy month," made a breakthrough in improving environmental sanitation and devoted their major efforts to solving the problem of "dirtiness, chaos, disorder and ineffectiveness." They set to work together and did their work truly and effectively and have achieved outstanding results. What is particularly gratifying is that we have built closer relations between the party and the masses, between cadres and the masses, between the army and the people and between various nationalities. People's mental outlook has markedly changed and good personalities and good deeds such as not keeping money which is found, helping the poor to overcome difficulties, finding it a pleasure to help others and doing boldly what is righteous have abundantly come to the fore. CYL members and youngsters in a number of localities and units have promoted the activities of learning from Lei Feng, helping others and establishing service teams. They are praised by the people. According to incomplete statistics, various fields in various localities have chosen through public appraisal more than 10,000 shock workers of the new Long March, 8 March Red-Banner pacesetters, outstanding CYL members and Communist Party members, advanced producers (workers), three-good students, red-flower youngsters, exemplary persons in supporting the army (or cherishing the people) and so forth. This is a vivid sign that our region has scored encouraging success in building socialist spiritual civilization. Through the activities of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month," people have more faith and determination in improving party work style, the general mood of society and social order. Such tremendous spiritual force will exert profound influence on socialist construction in our region.

Here, I would like to talk about the problem of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. In a period of more than 5 months from the beginning of this year to the present, we have achieved initial success in the struggle between the corrosion of capitalism and the socialist efforts to resist this corrosion. Due to the deterrent force of law and under the influence of party policy, 104 criminal elements and those who had serious economic problems have reported themselves to the police, confessed their crimes and returned loot and booty amounting to 200,000 yuan. The struggle is gradually developing in depth.

The practice of our work over the past 3 years has proved that our CCP Central Committee is correct and a series of lines, guiding principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee and the guiding ideology of simultaneously grasping the building of material and spiritual civilization put forth by the CCP Central Committee is completely correct and that the people of various nationalities in our region have high aspiration. Every success scored in various fields of our region results from the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and common efforts and hard struggles of the people of various nationalities, including all comrades present.

II. We Should Fully Realize the Great Significance of Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "The objective of our party's struggle in the new historical period is to turn China step by step into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology and with a high level of democracy and culture." Leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee have repeatedly reminded us that we should not forget the two great objectives of our struggle: The building of high levels of material civilization and spiritual civilization. These are the two great strategic tasks in the new historical period. We will spend 20 years on the four modernization and also spend another 20 year stage on the building of spiritual civilization.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly talked about the contents of spiritual civilization. The scope of spiritual civilization is very wide and its contents should include the following two aspects: First, in the scale and level of development of education, science, culture, art, public health, physical culture and sports. This shows whether a society is civilized and the level of civilization. All societies should develop spiritual civilization in this respect. The socialist system has demanded that we develop spiritual civilization in this respect more widely and rapidly. Second, in the orientation and level of development of the social political ideology and ethics. This has been determined by the nature of the social system and also strongly reacts to the nature of the social system. Due to complicated historical and practical reasons, we should particularly grasp the work of ideology and morality.

With regard to the objective of building socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has recently summarized it as follows: We should have ideals, morals, culture and discipline. In other words, we should train people of various nationalities throughout the country to be people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline. Here, I would like to talk about my preliminary understanding of the "four have" proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. I can't guarantee that my view is perfectly correct and it is only for your reference. Ideals mean communist ideals. In other words, we should firmly believe that socialist system will be gradually improved and that the bright communist society will be gradually realized with the development and maturity of the socialist society. We should exert earnest and unswerving efforts to realize our ideals. We should adopt correct attitudes toward the difficulties and seamy side in actual life. We should neither cherish illusion nor take a pessimistic view. Morals mean communist morals. In other words, we should establish comradely relations in the people's social life and contacts characterized by mutual respect, mutual concern, unity, mutual help and close cooperation, do our work well, serve the people, be responsible to the people, conscientiously keep our words and deeds within the norms and standard generally acknowledged by the society and undertake our own responsibilities and obligations. Culture means that we should acquire knowledge -- the knowledge of languages, science and other things and the capability needed by the four modernizations. Discipline means that we should consciously foster the spirit of observing the law and a high level of sense of organization and discipline and consciously abide by political discipline, organizational regulations and labor discipline and maintain normal order in work, society and teaching. This is a strategic objective and a strenuous task, all comrades and citizens should make great efforts to attain such an objective.

Material civilization and spiritual civilization can never be separated from each other. They are interdependent and promote each other. Material civilization is the basis of spiritual civilization and decisively acts on it. The central task of building socialism is to effectively promote the building of socialist material civilization. The promotion of economic construction, the further development of socialist productive forces, the further increase of social material wealth and the improvement of people's livelihood will promote and ensure constant development and improvement of the mental attitude and the state of mind of the masses of people in our country. There is no doubt about that. Unlike Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should never set the role of spirit against material production nor absurdly exaggerate the role of spirit.

However, we should not neglect the role and influence of spiritual civilization over material civilization. The development of spiritual civilization will greatly promote the development of material civilization and will ensure the correct orientation of the building of material civilization. Only by building our spiritual civilization effectively can we train our people to be people of ideals, morals, culture and discipline. In so doing, our socialist four modernizations will be fully guaranteed.

However, do our comrades have a clear understanding of the great significance of the building of socialist spiritual civilization? The answer is no. Judging from the practical reality in our region, we know that some comrades have muddled ideas and erroneous views. These should be clarified through study and discussions.

Some comrades wrongly think that economic construction is our central task and we have encountered a great number of problems in production so how do we have time to carry out the building of spiritual civilization? They also think that spiritual civilization is the affair of the political, propaganda and educational departments and that they have nothing to do with it. They actually set the two civilizations against each other or separate them from each other. Actually, we are all clear that we rely on people to carry out economic construction and some other work. People's mental outlook and their state of minds have a direct bearing on the success or failure of our production, construction and work. Without carrying out ideological and political work and raising people's socialist consciousness, can we do well in our production, construction and work? Of course, it takes time and energy to carry out the building of spiritual civilization and ideological as well as political work. However, as long as we adopt flexible and varied forms and make proper arrangements around the central task of economic construction, our economic construction will not be affected. On the contrary, this will promote and give impetus to the smooth progress of the building of material civilization.

Some comrades have wrongly come to the conclusion that because some capitalist countries are economically more advanced than our country and their science and technology are more advanced than ours, our spiritual civilization is inferior to the spiritual civilization of capitalism. Such a view is obviously wrong. This is because these comrades have forgotten the essential differences between socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist spiritual civilization. We should admit that with regard to the level of education and science -- the contents of the first aspect of spiritual civilization -- we are inferior to developed capitalist countries. However, judging from the orientation of development and level of social political thought and moral principles which represent the essence of spiritual civilization, our socialist spiritual civilization is infinitely better than capitalist spiritual civilization. We all know that capitalism is a social system characterized by exploitation and oppression of man by man and that moral concepts of the bourgeoisie are the undisguised relationship of interest and money. The moral standard of capitalism is "Each one for himself and God for all." In capitalist countries, decadent social phenomenon such as homicide, robbery, fraud, drug taking, prostitution and so forth can be found everywhere. People lack mental ballast and are dispirited. Even government officials of some capitalist countries cannot but admit this. Some of them have said: "Ours is a welfare state and we lack nothing except a philosophy which can heal people's souls."

Some people think that ours is an economically backward country which is poor in material conditions and that the development of our education, sciences and culture are greatly limited. Therefore, they lack confidence in whether we can do well in building socialist spiritual civilization. Their view is, of course, wrong. We maintain that the development of spiritual civilization is based on the development of material civilization. However, spiritual civilization has its own relatively independent character and law of development. Let us put aside this theoretical issue for the time being. Our modern revolutionary history can explain everything. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, the material conditions in Yanan were poor. However, this gave rise to the "spirit of Yanan." Our cadres and the broad masses of people and their own lofty political ideals, lofty moral values, revolutionary spirit of struggling hard and revolutionary friendly feelings of fraternal unity. They were highly praised by people of the whole country and foreign friendly personages. After nationwide liberation, material conditions in our country were comparatively poor during the 1950 and early 1960's. However, at that time people's ideological consciousness, mental outlook, morality and social practices were very good. This fully shows even under fairly poor and backward material, economic and cultural conditions, people may have good social political ideology and morality. Our present material and economic conditions are infinitely better than those days and we should be more confident that we will effectively build our socialist spiritual civilization.

At present, we have gradually shifted our work focus to economic construction. It is completely right for us to do so. However, when we are concentrating our energies and adopting down-to-earth attitudes to firmly grasp economic work, we should realize that due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and others, there are still problems in our political ideology and moral concept and so forth. They are conspicuously facing us. It is our pressing task to build socialist spiritual civilization. Since the third plenary session, although we have done a lot, our party work style, general mood of the society and social order have not yet completely improved. To ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and the healthy development of our socialist material civilization along the correct orientation, we should truly grasp the building of socialist spiritual civilization and regard it as our urgent task. Of course, we are now stressing socialist spiritual civilization. But this does not mean that the building of socialist material civilization is no longer important and that our work focus has changed again. Building socialist material civilization has been regarded as our party's central task. We will persist in doing so till the end of this century as long as large-scale war does not break out. There is no doubt about that. Now what we should do is to grasp the building of the two civilizations simultaneously so that they will promote and give impetus to each other and develop together.

III. We Should Further Mobilize the Masses To Promote the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization in Our Region

To promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our region and train people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline, we should do the following work well:

1. We should conscientiously consolidate the party ranks, correct the party work style, and strengthen and improve the party leadership.

The ideological level and work style of our party have a direct bearing on ideology and moral and social practices and the success or failure of the building of the two civilizations and even on the destiny and future of our party and country. Therefore, raising the party's ideological level and completely improving its work style is the key to the success of our socialist spiritual civilization. Here, I am not going to talk about the work of our party's building. I only wish to point out the following:

First, we should provide cadres and party members with systematic education on Marxist theories. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical basis guiding our ideology and actions, and the guide for our party in formulating its guiding principles and policies and an ideological weapon which all cadres and party members should master. However, some comrades think that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has become obsolete. Such a view is obviously wrong. In the past, we scored success in our revolution and construction because we persisted in following Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and we suffered setbacks and made mistakes in our work because we violated the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has brought order out of chaos and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line. Under the guidance of the party line, we have scored brilliant success in various work. In particular, since our country has entered the new period of socialist modernization, we have been confronted with many new conditions and questions which should be studied and answered in accordance with the Marxist theories. It is a pressing task for us to use the new practical theories and conclusions to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. How can we say that it has become obsolete? We need it more imperatively. It is our urgent task to organize cadres and party members to systematically study it.

Second, we should provide party members with education in party spirit, work style and discipline so that all of our party members will seriously observe the party's constitution and its principle of political life. We should extensively cite good party organizations and outstanding party members and severely criticize bad people, bad deeds and bad behavior. We should severely punish a handful of party members who abuse their power for private interests, violate the law and discipline and harm the party's prestige. We should on no account yield to them.

Third, we should provide party members and cadres with education on combating capitalist ideological corrosion and attaining communist purity. Dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is one of the most practical and effective measures for party consolidation. While carrying out this struggle, we should organize people to study again the relevant expositions of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. We should solemnly and resolutely maintain the nature of our party as the vanguard of the working class and keep the purity of Communist Party members. None of the party members is allowed to lower their ideological level and political consciousness and degenerate. All party members should faithfully fulfill the solemn oath they took when they were admitted to the party and bear in mind that the party's basic principle is to serve the people wholeheartedly and that the realization of the lofty ideal of communism is our party's final objective. They should strive for communism all their lives.

2. We should unswervingly carry out patriotic, collective and communist ideological education and profoundly and persistently promote the activities of "five stresses and four beauties."

First, patriotic education. Today, we are advocating patriotism. In other words, we should love our socialist motherland and socialist system. We should educate the masses, youngsters in particular, so that they will intrinsically differentiate between the frenzied sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "10 chaotic years" and the shortcomings and mistakes in our past work. We should on no account attribute these defects to the socialist system itself. We should be good at analyzing the nature of the capitalist system and truly realizing the incomparable superiority and the great vitality of the socialist system and the prospects and hope of our great motherland. We should resolutely oppose the shameful ideas and conduct of worshipping and having blind faith in things foreign, servile dependence on foreigners and losing personality. We should love the motherland. At the same time, we should also love Ningxia and our work. We should do our bit in contributing to our socialist motherland by the practical act of carrying out production and work effectively.

Second, we should provide people with education on collectivism. Collectivism is an ideological system based on the socialist system of public ownership and a converging manifestation of the communist ideology. We should advocate the ideas of selflessness, putting others before oneself and correctly handling the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. We should truly subordinate individual interests to collective interests, local interests to overall interests and immediate interests to long-term interests. We should unite as one and closely cooperate with each other in our labor, work and life and rely on collective wisdom and strength to overcome all difficulties on our road of advance.

Third, we should provide people with education on being the masters of their own affairs. Since our country is still poor, we should rely on ourselves to create and strive for the bright future of socialism and a happy life. This requires that we adopt an attitude of being the masters of our own affairs in carrying out our labor and work and that we carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. We should give play to our initiative, enthusiasm and creativity. We should oppose and overcome the hired-hand mentality and other erroneous ideas and acts such as working purely for remuneration, putting profit-making first, gaining extra advantage from the state by unfair means and battenning on the state, and so forth.

Fourth, we should provide people with education on the revolutionary tradition and work style. We should carry forward our communist ideals which we have fostered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the conviction that the revolution will certainly win, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, staunch discipline, the party's three important styles of work and a series of excellent traditions and work styles.

Fifth, we should provide people with education on communist morality. While handling various relations among the people, we should greatly advocate the practice of taking the interests of the whole into consideration, attaching importance to principle, mutual respect, unity, mutual aid, impartiality, trustworthiness, serving the people and being responsible for them. Through education on social morality, professional morality, marriage and family morality, and so forth, we should encourage people to conscientiously act in accordance with the generally recognized standards and criteria which they have established in their social public life and integrate their rights and duties.

While carrying out education on patriotism, collectivism and communist ideology and morality, we should stick to the principle of proceeding from reality and following in order and advancing step by step. We should do so in a manner suitable to local conditions, time and particular individuals. At present, we should concentrate our efforts on carrying out education among workers on the historical mission and fine tradition of the working class so that they will strengthen their sense of being the masters of their own affairs, bring their vanguard role into full play in the building of the two civilizations and do their best to overcome all sorts of backward ideology which is not worthy of the advanced nature of the working class. We should carry out education among peasants on "one uphold, two no-changes and three integrations" and encourage them to love the country and the collective, put public interest before self-interest, get rich through labor and help the poor and peasant households with material difficulties. We should devote our main efforts to educating our youngsters so that they will love the motherland, the party and socialism. We should also help them foster a correct outlook on life and world outlook. We should also strengthen our education for women so that they will have ideals, high aspirations and self-confidence and strive for the communist cause and the emancipation of women. By providing them with more education, we should also help them "surmount three passes" (correcting handling of love affairs, marriage affairs and the problems of their families and children.)

All trades and services should respectively formulate and amplify their civilized pledge and rules and regulations to be observed by staff members, workers, students and villagers in light of their education on communist ideology, morality and their particular conditions. We should inspect diligently the results of observing these rules and regulations and persist in doing so for a long time. In so doing, people will gradually and conscientiously form good habits and promote healthy prevailing customs.

We should continue to be persistent in carrying out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" in a thoroughgoing way. By carrying out these activities, we use simple and easy language of the masses to integrate the basic tasks of the communists to reform society and transform social traditions and the settlement of the present practical problems in our country's social life and general mood of the society. This is a new creation of the party's mass ideological and political work under the present specific conditions. It has enabled us to devise good methods for educating, bringing up and training in practice socialist people of the new generation. The activities of "five stresses and four beauties" are closely connected with and cannot be separated from the realization of the long-term historical task of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. During the second half of this year, we should further carry out on a grand scale some activities with our main efforts devoted to the settlement of the problems of "dirt, chaos and low efficiency." We should persist in carrying out the activities of youth service teams, groups of learning from Lei Feng, street cleaning by the Young Pioneers, voluntary labor, assisting the poor and helping people in difficulty, respecting the old and taking good care of the young and "five-good families," and so forth. We should avoid acting in the manner of a passing wind and paying attention to formality alone. We should constantly fill these activities with new content and enhance their quality. It all depends on people's efforts to carry out effectively the activities of "five stresses and four beauties." Conscientiousness and persistency are the key to the success of these activities. We should gradually make it our system to constantly carry out these activities.

3. We should profoundly carry out struggles to oppose capitalist ideological corrosion and dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field.

The struggle of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is a matter of primary importance in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We should fully realize the seriousness, harm and danger of the criminal activities in the economic field and the corrosion of the capitalist ideology. We should realize the profound significance of this struggle from the high place of the life and death of our party and the prosperity and decline of our country. We should continue to study the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and grasp their spirit, enhance our understanding, free our minds of apprehensions, remove interference and clear away obstructions. We should stick to the practice of seeking truth from facts and laying stress on the weight of evidence and not taking confessions on trust. As long as leaders and the masses can unify their ideological understanding on the basis of the "resolution," unify their thinking and actions, unite as one and take part in this struggle with full confidence, all criminal elements in the economic field who severely violate the law will have no place to hide and we will certainly be victorious in our struggle. In light of the progress of the struggle, we should adopt various means and use both positive and negative models to provide party members, cadres and the masses with ideological education so that they will raise their socialist consciousness, enhance their powers of discernment, resist and oppose the influence and corrosion of bourgeois decadent ideology, feudal ideological remnants and other decaying and rotten ideology. We should fully realize the harm and seriousness of the capitalist ideology and its way of life.

We should continue to firmly grasp the work of banning and confiscating reactionary and obscene video tapes, audio tapes, books, journals and propaganda materials. While fighting against the corrosion of capitalist ideology, we should continue to oppose evil trends, such as feudal superstition, gambling and arranged and mercenary marriages and criminal activities of abducting women. We should resolutely ban witches and sorcerers and occupy the ideological and cultural front by carrying out recreational and sports activities which are beneficial to the bodies and minds of the masses.

4. We should strengthen the legal system and straighten out social order.

It is also an important task of spiritual civilization to punish criminal elements according to law so as to maintain normal social order and political stability and unity. We should formulate necessary administrative rules and regulations so that people will act according to law and regulations. We should bring into full play the role of neighborhood committees, public security groups and people's mediatory committees in towns and cities. We should resolutely deal blows at criminals who jeopardize social morality, undermine social order, disturb public security and adversely affect stability and unity according to law.

5. We should strengthen nationality unity and further develop socialist relations among nationalities.

To do well in providing people with education on nationality unity is an important part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our region. Ours is a Hui autonomous region. Of the 3.8 million population of the whole region, 1/3 are of Hui nationality and 2/3 are of Han nationality. As far as population is concerned, the Han nationality composes the majority. With regard to the main nationality, in this national autonomous region, the Hui nationality is the main nationality. We should not pay too much attention to the majority at the expense of the main nationality in our region or vice versa. Of course, we should also pay attention to the 4,000-strong population of other nationalities, who account for 0.1 percent of the total population of the region. It is wrong to neglect them. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The Han nationality cannot be separated from other minority nationalities and vice versa. They cannot be separated from each other. This is a very important view. We should stick to the principle of nationality equality and strengthen nationality unity. People of various nationalities should respect, trust, support and help each other. Only thus can we promote the four modernizations in our region. Ours is one of the five autonomous regions of the whole country. To do the work in our region well is a matter of vital significance to consolidating the unification of our motherland and the realization of the four modernizations. We should persist in providing people with reeducation on the policy toward minority nationalities and further develop socialist nationality relations of equality, unity and mutual aid.

To promote nationality unity, we should correctly handle the problem of religion. Our constitution has explicitly stipulated freedom of religious belief. This is also our party's consistent policy. To put it briefly, we should respect the masses' freedom of religious belief and protect their normal religious activities. However, we never allow people to use religion to carry out propaganda for opposing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We never allow religion to interfere in the state administration, judicature, school education and public education of the society. The masses enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion. Even in the same religion, people also enjoy the freedom to believe in this or that religious sect. Those who did not believe in religion may now enjoy freedom to believe in religion and those who believed in religion may also enjoy freedom not to believe in any religion now. All of us should respect each other, strengthen unity and carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

6. We should extensively develop education, science, culture, art, public health, physical culture and sports in our region.

Education, science, culture, public health, and so on, in our region are still backward compared with other fraternal provinces and regions. This has already severely hampered the development of our material and spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should resolve to develop them by every possible means. The idea of paying more attention to industrial and agricultural production than to education and cultural establishments or neglecting education and cultural establishments during the period of economic readjustment is devoid of foresight and wrong. Proceeding from reality, we should seek truth from facts and employ various methods. To develop education and cultural establishments, we should walk on two legs and rely on the efforts of the state, the collective and the individuals. Of course, we should act according to our capability and pay attention not to excessively increase the burdens of the masses. After the implementation of various responsibility systems in rural areas, some new situations and problems have occurred in culture, education, popularization of science and cooperative medical service. Students' school enrollment and attendance rates have dropped and the number of illiterate persons has increased. It is difficult to obtain medical attention and broadcasting services have stopped. Complaints about difficulties in reading newspapers (?have reached) us. We should study these problems effectively and solve them as quickly as possible.

Here, I would like to particularly emphasize the problem of planned parenthood. Planned parenthood is a matter of great importance to the interests of the people and future of our nation. It is also an important aspect in changing prevailing habits and customs and building socialist spiritual civilization. Over the past few years, our region has achieved good results in planned parenthood work. However, if we take the overall situation of the whole country into consideration, we realize that the natural population growth rate in our region is still the highest and a pattern of further increases exists. We should understand the severity of this problem. During the period shortly after liberation, the population of Ningxia was only 1.2 million, but now our population has increased to 3.8 million. By the end of this century, it is expected that our population will reach 5.5 million. The blind growth of population will inevitably hinder the progress of the four modernizations. We should truly attach importance to the work of planned parenthood, carry out propaganda and education in a deep-going way and implement the party's policy on planned parenthood. Religion is not allowed to interfere in marriage affairs. Marriage without registration and under the legal age is unlawful. We should pay attention to the new situation and new problems arising in planned parenthood after the implementation of various responsibility systems in the rural areas. We should support the masses of minority nationalities who demand that planned parenthood be followed.

The key to promoting socialist spiritual civilization lies in the party's leadership. Party organizations at all levels, basic-level party organizations in particular, should regard the building of socialist spiritual civilization as their day-to-day work. They should go deep into the realities of life and the masses, carry out investigations, diligently inspect the results of their work, expeditiously sum up experiences, do a solid job and avoid formalist methods and doing things perfunctorily so as to achieve more marked results. We should bring the role of trade unions, CYL organization and women's associations into full play in the building of spiritual civilization. Party organizations at all levels should enhance their political sense of responsibility and take a clear-cut stand to support advanced figures and extensively propagate their advanced ideology and experience. They should forcefully criticize erroneous ideas and acts which satirize, isolate, make things difficult for and attack advanced units or individuals. Those who commit serious mistakes in this respect should be severely punished.

We should whip up public opinion for establishing a general mood in society of regarding the act of becoming and learning from the advanced as glorious. Comrades, you are the advanced members in the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our region and you have reflected the spirit of our times and are models of people of various nationalities in our region. The regional CCP committee and people's government sincerely hope that you will consolidate and carry forward your present achievements, persist in applying the law that "one divides into two," be more modest and prudent, study hard, maintain close link with the masses, advance together with the masses and do your best to make greater contributions to the building of the two civilizations in our region.

It is a great historical task entrusted to us by the new socialist era to build a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that material can be turned into spirit and vice versa. We should respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee to lay a solid foundation for the development of spiritual civilization with our success in material civilization so as to promote rapid progress in the building of material civilization. Let us unite as one and train people of various nationalities in our region to be new socialist people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline. Let us strive to build Ningxia into an autonomous region of fraternal unity, prosperity and abundance!

COMMENT ON U.S. POLICY ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

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[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports from Washington say President Reagan will be asked by the State Department to review the arms sales to the Republic of China and possibly to eliminate them entirely. This proposal is intended to appease the Chinese Communists who have been insisting that this is a concomitance of the U.S.-Red Chinese exchange of diplomatic recognition. The United States made no such agreement. When President Carter exchanged the recognition with the Chinese Communists, he told them that the United States intended to preserve and protect the free Chinese. He did not hand Taiwan over to the communists. He merely followed Richard Nixon in acknowledging that the communists claim title to Taiwan. He did not put the U.S. stamp of approval on this claim. When the Congress of the United States considered enabling legislation, it decided that free China should have the necessary defensive weapons to protect itself. This was written into the Taiwan Relations Act and signed by President Carter. It is the law of the United States and superior to the Shanghai Communique with Richard Nixon and the recognition agreement with Jimmy Carter.

The Taiwan Relations Act provides that the United States will supply the defensive weapons and regard aggression against the island as a breach of the Asian peace. Any agreement not to give weapons to the Republic of China would be a violation of the Taiwan Relations Act. So the rumored revision of the Shanghai Communique and elimination of U.S. weapons sales to the Republic of China will be a violation of American law.

Two points are involved: First, any such change will require the approval of President Ronald Reagan. Mr Reagan has always been a friend of free China. When President Carter derecognized the Republic of China, Mr Reagan said he had made a serious mistake and mistreated an old and loyal friend. During the 1980 election campaign, Mr Reagan said he hoped to upgrade the relations between the United States and the Republic of China. Since the election, he has expressed a renewed allegiance to the Taiwan Relations Act. Throughout a long career in politics, Mr Reagan has always kept his word. He is an honorable man; he has never liked the communists or their performance. Since becoming President, he has renewed his anticommunist stand. Communism, he has said, is doomed by failure to perform. Nikita Khrushchev once said that communism would bury capitalism. Ronald Reagan has said many times that capitalism will bury communism. All the evidence is in his favor. It is inconceivable that President Reagan would become a party to the destruction of freedom in the Republic of China and the communization of Taiwan. That would be a contradiction of everything he has always stood for. Aside from his anticommunism, Ronald Reagan is an idealist. He knows the American history and the long record of the U.S. support of freedom and democracy. To think that President Reagan could support the Chinese Communists against the Republic of China is to presume that he would opt for evil over good and to reverse the course of American history. He is not going to do anything like that and there is no realistic reason he should.

The Chinese Communists are pulling the wool over American eyes, or trying to. They have no card to play against the Soviet Union. There is nothing that they can do to hurt the United States regardless of what Americans do to help the Republic of China. Red China is a failure. In 32 years, it has brought the people of the Chinese mainland only agony and tyranny. The Chinese Communists cannot provide a stable and prosperous society of their own to say nothing of providing an obstacle to Soviet aggression and hegemonistic intentions. It is correct to say that Red China needs the United States. That is the reason for table tennis diplomacy and the subsequent acceptance of normalized relations. It is wrong to say that the United States needs the Chinese Communists. For what? Red China cannot hold its own militarily against either Vietnam or the Republic of China. Of what use is it against the might of the Soviet Union? President Reagan has every reason to tell the Chinese Communists to buzz off. The United States doesn't need them.

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